



ANNUAL REPORT

— on —

THE HEALTH

of the

County Borough of Newport

FOR THE YEAR 1925,

WITH STATISTICAL TABLES

by the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. HOWARD JONES, M.D., D.Sc., C.M., T.D.

NEWPORT, Mon.,
GEORGE BELL, 53 Commercial Street.



ANNUAL REPORT

— on —

THE HEALTH

of the

County Borough of Newport

FOR THE YEAR 1925,

WITH STATISTICAL TABLES

by the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. HOWARD JONES, M.D., D.Sc., C.M., T.D.

NEWPORT, Mon.,
GEORGE BELL, 53 Commercial Street.

INDEX

(The Tables will be found at the end of the Report.)

	<i>Page</i>
Adulterations and Prosecutions	52 & 53
Allt-yr-yn Hospital	45 & 49; Tables 13, 14 & 15
Allt-yr-yn Hospital Expenses for 10 years	46; Table 15
Allt-yr-yn Hospital—Showing Admissions, Cases Discharged, and Deaths	Table 13
Ambulances	49
Anti-Diphtheritic Serum	40
Ante-Natal Hygiene	10
Area	3
Artificial Feeding of Infants	13
Auxiliary Clinic	16
 Bacteriological Work	 47
Bakehouses	68; Tables 17, 19, 22 & 23
Births	3 & 5; Tables 3, 7 & 8
 Cefn Hospital	 46 & 49
Census Statistics	58; Table 1
Centres, The	20; Table 5
Chicken Pox	43; Table 12
Clinic, The	19
Clothing of Infants	14
Common Lodging Houses	65; Tables 22 & 23
Comparative Statistics	Tables 7 & 8
Condemned Foods	60; Table 20a, b & c
Contagious Diseases	Table 12
Convalescent Home	18 & 50
Cowsheds	68; Tables 22 and 23
Cream	52 & 53
 Dairies	 68; Tables 22 & 23
Deaths	3, 6 to 8 & 35; Tables 2, 3, 4, 7 & 8
Density	3; Table 1
Diarrhoeal Diseases	8 & 38; Tables 2 & 7
Dilapidated Houses	59 & 64
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	39, 40 & 46; Tables 2, 7 & 10
Disinfection	39
Dressmaking for Mothers	26
Dummy-teats	14
Dwelling Houses	3 & 57; Table 1
 Elementary Schools and Infectious Diseases... ..	 Table 12
Expectant Mothers	10 & 11

Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	62 & 65; Tables 17, 18, 19, 22 & 23
Feeding Bottles ...	13
Female Health Visitors ...	2 & 12
Flushing Cisterns ...	59 & 65
Food and Drugs Acts ...	50 to 53
Food Inspection ...	60 & 66; Table 20
Health Committee ...	1
Health Visitors ...	2 & 12
Health Week ...	47 & 48
House Refuse Collection ...	61
Housing, &c. ...	57 & 64
Housing Committee ...	1
Hospitals Removals, Percentage of...	Table 14
Hospitals ...	45 & 49; Tables 2, 10 & 13
Illegitimacy ...	5 & 8
Infantile Mortality ...	3, 6, 7 & 13; Tables 3, 4, 7 & 8
Infant Feeding ...	13
Infectious Diseases, Analysis of ...	Tables 10 & 12
Infectious Diseases Hospitals ...	45 & 46; Tables 2, 10 & 13
Infectious Diseases, Notifications of ...	9 & 39; Tables 10, 11 & 12
Infectious Diseases Notifications and Deaths, Chart of ...	Between Tables 10 & 11
Infectious Diseases and Registered Premises...	Table 18
Influenza ...	Tables 2, 7 & 10
Inhabited Houses ...	Table 1
Insanitary Property ...	58 & 64
Inspection, General ...	Tables 22 & 23
Legislation in Force in Newport ...	28 to 35
Margarine Act ...	50
Maternity and Child Welfare Committee ...	1
Maternity and Child Welfare Work...	5 & 11 to 27; Table 5
Maternity Hospitals ...	18 & 49
Measles ...	39; Tables 2, 7 & 12
Meat Inspection ...	60 & 66; Table 20
Medical Examinations ...	Table 5
Meteorological Data ...	62; Table 21
Midwives, Supervision of ...	8 to 10
Milk ...	50 to 53
Milk and Cream Regulations ...	50 to 53
Milk for Necessitous Mothers ...	Table 6
Milk Stores ...	68; Tables 22 & 23
Mothercraft, Classes in Schools ...	27
Mortuary, Public ...	48
Mumps ...	Table 12
Necessitous Cases ...	Table 6
New Buildings ...	57; Table 1
Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases ...	38 & 39; Table 12
Non-residents, Deaths of ...	36; Tables 2 & 3
Notification of Births Act, 1907 ...	5
Nuisances Discovered ...	Tables 17, 19, 22 & 23

	iv.	Page
Occupation of Inhabitants ...	...	5
Ophthalmia ...	...	14 & 15; Table 10
Orthopædic Work ...	...	15, 16 & 17
Outworkers ...	...	62; Tables 17 & 19
Overcrowding ...	...	58
Playrooms ...	...	26
Pneumonia ...	...	Tables 2 & 10
Population ...	...	3 & 4; Tables 1 & 3
Pregnancy and Parturition, Diseases	...	3
Preservatives in Foods ...	...	50 to 53
Private Slaughterhouses ...	...	67
Propaganda and Publicity Work ...	...	47 & 48
Prosecutions ...	...	52 & 59
Public Institutions—Deaths ...	...	36; Table 2
Puerperal Fever ...	...	8; Table 10
Rat and Mice Act, Administration of ...	...	55 & 56
Refuse Disposal ...	...	61
Registered Premises ...	...	Tables 17, 18, 19, 22 & 23
Reservoirs ...	...	53 & 54
Respiratory Diseases ...	...	Tables 2 & 8
Rest Home for Mothers ...	...	18
Sanitary Inspection of the District...	...	58 to 61
Scarlet Fever ...	...	39 & 46; Tables 2, 7 & 10
Scavenging ...	...	61
Seamen's Lodging Houses ...	...	61 & 66; Tables 22 & 23
Sick, Transport of ...	...	49
Slaughterhouses ...	...	61 & 67; Table 23
Small Pox ...	...	39
Do. Hospital ...	...	46 & 49
Stables ...	...	65
Staff ...	...	2, 12 & 16
Still Births ...	...	6 & 10
Sublet Houses ...	...	61 & 66
Systematic House Inspection ...	...	59 & 60; Table 23
Tuberculosis ...	...	41 to 43; Tables 2, 4, 8, 10 & 11
Typhoid Fever ...	...	40 & 46; Tables 2, 7 & 10
Vaccination Statistics ...	...	37; Table 9
Vars and Tents ...	...	58
Venereal Diseases Committee ...	...	2
Work ...	...	16 & 43 to 45; Table 16
Vital and Mortal Statistics ...	...	3, 5, 6, 8, 13 & 35; Tables 2, 3 & 7
Wards and Infectious Diseases ...	...	Tables 2, 8 & 10
Ward Statistics ...	...	4, 10 & 36; Tables 2, 8 & 10
Water Supply ...	...	53 & 54
Whooping Cough ...	...	38; Tables 2, 7 & 12
Workshops ...	...	62 & 65; Tables, 17, 18, 19, 22 & 23
Zymotic Mortality ...	...	3 & 37; Tables 2, 7 & 8

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman :—ALDERMAN COL. W. CLIFFORD PHILLIPS.

Deputy-Chairman :—

COUNCILLOR EDWARD DAVIES.

THE MAYOR

(Coun. W. E. Robertson)

ALDERMAN MCGINN.

„ LLOYD DAVIES.

COUNCILLOR PARFITT.

„ LEWIS

„ W. A. LINTON

„ CLISSITT.

„ QUICK

COUNCILLOR W.H.B.WILLIAMS

„ VINCENT

„ JOHNSON

„ CROWTHER

„ UZZELL

„ BOOTS

„ THOMAS

„ W. J. WALL

„ W. CASEY.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman :—COUNCILLOR W. A. LINTON, J.P.

Deputy-Chairman :—

COUNCILLOR C. T. CLISSITT.

ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Co-opted Members :—

MRS. H. E. BARRATT.

„ L. CATTELL

„ K. FAWCKNER

MRS. A. A. NEWMAN.

„ N. PADGET

„ E. WRING.

MRS. S. A. WRIGHT.

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman :—COUNCILLOR J. S. JOHNSON

Deputy-Chairman :—

COUNCILLOR W. A. LINTON, J.P.

THE MAYOR

(Coun. W. E. Robertson).

COUNCILLOR LEWIS.

„ WRIGHT.

„ E. A. CHARLES.

„ E. DAVIES.

„ C. F. WILLIAMS.

„ A. JONES.

„ CLISSITT.

COUNCILLOR A. T. W. JAMES

„ QUICK

„ GRIFFITHS

„ W.H.B.WILLIAMS

„ WALL

„ SCOTT

„ H. P. DAVIES.

„ GWATKIN.

„ W. F. E. SMITH.

VENEREAL DISEASES COMMITTEE.

COUNCILLOR W. A. LINTON, J.P.

Representing the Corporation:—

THE MAYOR (Coun. W. E. Robertson).

ALDERMAN COL. W. CLIFFORD PHILLIPS COUNCILLOR LEWIS
" MCGINN " A. JONES.
" W. GRAHAM WHITE.
" BLACKBURN.

Representing the Medical Profession:—

SIR A. GARROD THOMAS DR. S. HAMILTON
DR. R. HASLETT.

Representing Social Workers:—

THE VEN. ARCHDEACON D. H. GRIFFITHS
REV. FATHER D. HICKEY. REV. E. WALROND SKINNER.
REV. THOS. WRIGHT (Seamen).

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health:—

J. HOWARD JONES, M.D., D.Sc., C.M. (T.D.)

Lady Medical Officer (M. & C.W.)

Mrs. M. A. BENNER, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health:—

Miss ANDREWINA LAIRD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Secretary Maternity and Child Welfare and Venereal Diseases Committees:—

PERCY E. JONES.

Urban Sanitary Inspector:—

SPENCER E. JONES, CERT. ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.

Assistant Inspectors:—

HERBERT SMITH, CERT. ROYAL SANITARY INSTITUTE.

W. CHARLES	"	"	"	"
W. POWELL	"	"	"	"
E. J. DAVIES	"	"	"	"
F. J. KEYES	"	"	"	"

Health Visitors:—

Miss W. K. WILLEY, Cert. R.S.I., L.O.S.

Miss M. TAYLOR

Miss FRENCH*

" B. E. M. C. EVANS*

" G. A. HARRIS*

" A. J. BURTON*†

" G. I. WALDRON*†

Miss H. J. DAVIES*

* Certified Midwife (by Exam.)

† Health Visitors Certificate R. San. Inst.

Clerks:—

CHIEF AND STATISTICAL—PERCY E. JONES.

2nd CLERK & LAB. ASST.—W. H. M. JONES.

3rd E. de LLOYD

4th W. J. CROKER

5th W. H. MORRIS

6th L. H. HARPER

7th W. H. NOCK.

FEMALE ASSISTANTS (M. & C.W.)—

Miss M. A. LOWATER,

Miss H. H. WALDRON,

Miss I. NIXON.

House Disinfectors, Etc.

H. SMITH.

P. FREEMAN.

ALLT-YR-YN ISOLATION HOSPITAL—*Matron*: Miss GRICE.

CEFN (SMALL POX) HOSPITAL—*Caretaker*: A. E. WALKER.

SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS FOR 1924 and 1925.

Area of Borough (Land and Inland Water) ... 5,020 acres (including 589 acres covered with water)				
			1925	1924
Population (local estimate)	97,353	...	96,727	
Density (persons per acre)	19.39	...	19.26	
Dwelling Houses (estimated) (1921—15,660).	16,403	...	16,064	
Average number of occupants per Dwelling- house	5.88	...	5.97	
New Dwelling Houses rated (Less Old Houses pulled down)	339	...	214	
Births (nett)	No. 1,990	...	2,033	
	Rate 20.44	...	21.54	
Deaths (corrected for Non-Residents) No.	1,154	...	1,089	
	Rate 11.85	...	11.26	
Infant Deaths (Do.) No.	177	...	151	
	Rate per 1,000 Births 88.9	...	72.4	
Total Zymotic Death Rate (including Tuber- culosis) per 1,000 per annum ...	2.43	...	1.98	
Death Rate from 7 principal Zymotic Diseases	.626	...	.24	
Rateable Value	£618,075	...	—	
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ...	£2,393	...	—	

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

TOWN HALL, NEWPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1925. It is made in accordance with the Memorandum of the Ministry of Health.

POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Borough in June, 1925, was 97,353, an increase of 626 over the estimate for 1924—which was considered too low. The males were estimated to number 48,713 and the females 48,640. The Births exceeded the deaths by 836. Since the census, the estimated increase of population has been 3,653. But the increase has not been equally distributed throughout the town. It is calculated that there were 2,018 more persons in Lliswerry Ward than at the time of the census, 543 in Caerau Ward, and 616 in St. Julians Ward, whilst there were 3 fewer in St. Woolos Ward.

The greatest density of population was in Tredegar Ward—102.87 persons per acre, and Victoria with 53.71. The lowest—Lliswerry 8.61, and Alexandra with 9.18. The average number of persons per house was greatest in Alexandra, 7.98 and Central, 7.65, and lowest in St. Julians, 4.84 and Maindee 5.03.

The Physical Features and General Character of the District have been referred to in previous reports.

CHIEF OCCUPATION OF THE INHABITANTS.

The special industries of the town are Shipping, Ship-repairing, Sea-faring, Steel-works (including Galvanised sheet manufacturing), Weldless Steel Tube making, Malleable Iron industries, Nail making, Wire works, General and Marine Engineering works, Chemical works, Glass manufacturing and Brick making, Patent Fuel works, Timber yards, Wood Pickling works, and Flour mills.

BIRTHS.

The nett number of births registered in the Borough during 1925 was 1,990 (1,032 boys and 958 girls), and the birth rate was 20.44 per 1,000 of the population, compared with an average of 21.88 during the five years 1915-19 and with 23.91 during the quinquennial period 1920-24. The birth rate in England and Wales during 1925 was 18.3 and in the 105 Great Towns 19.0. The Newport figures for the last ten years are as follows:—

YEAR	TOTAL BIRTHS REGISTERED				ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS	
	Males	Females	Total	Rate	No.	% of Total Births
1916	977	1025	2002	23.21	73	3.6
1917	928	856	1784	19.35	59	3.3
1918	946	890	1836	20.11	80	4.3
1919	1058	953	2011	22.12	77	3.8
1920	1328	1297	2625	28.93	75	2.8
1921	1197	1165	2362	25.21	61	2.6
1922	1097	1007	2104	22.18	70	3.3
1923	1056	1046	2102	22.01	64	3.0
1924	1078	1005	2083	21.54	43	2.1
1925	1032	958	1990	20.44	65	3.2

The illegitimate births have been somewhat higher than they were pre-war (3.6 in 1913, 2.2 in 1914, and 2.4 in 1915); the 1925 figures show a marked increase over the 1924.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 AND 1915.

The number of live births that actually occurred in the town during the calendar year 1925, was 1,998. All but four were duly "notified," i.e., 99.4 per cent. This high percentage has been secured without a single prosecution for breaches of the Act. The still births notified numbered 78, plus 25 miscarriages. The figures for the years 1919-1925 are as follows.

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Births Notified and Registered	1990	2595	2331	2078	2090	2067	1985
„ Registered but not Notified	41	85	60	49	33	25	11
„ Notified but not Registered	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Total Live Births ...	2031	2681	2391	2127	2124	2092	1998
Still Births Notified ...	99	96	90	106	89	95	78
Miscarriages ...	10	8	3	4	23	15	25
Twin Births (No. of Children) ...	58	70*	38*	48	40	54	34

(*plus 3 Triplets).

The live births notified by midwives were 1,867; by doctors, parents and others, 120.

INFANT MORTALITY.

177 infants died before reaching 12 months of age, which is in the proportion of 88.9 per 1,000 births, compared with 64.7 in 1923, and with 74.5 and 82.2 during the past 5 years, and 10 years, respectively. In England and Wales the rate during 1925 was 75, and in the 105 Great Towns 87. The chief causes of death and their variation from year to year will be seen in the table on next page.

The 1922 Annual Report included a chart which showed graphically the enormous decrease in the Infantile death rate in Newport during the last 20 years. In 1904 it was 152.9, since then it steadily decreased to 63.7 in 1922, which was the lowest year on record.

The figures for 1925 were not so good as those for 1922. The chief increase was due to deaths from common infectious diseases, wasting diseases, and prematurity, most of them under one month of age. There were also more deaths from Respiratory diseases. There were 5 (2.8 per cent.) inquests on infant deaths in 1925, a number below the average for the five years.

AGE AT DEATH.

The proportion of infants who died under one month of age (37.7 per 1,000 births) was slightly above the average for the previous five years (32.7), but there was a slight increase in the groups from 1 to 3 months, 6 to 9 months, and 9 to 12 months of age, compared with the average for the above period.

A progressive policy in Ante-Natal work is the most promising method of preventing loss of life and physical disabilities during the first months of life.

Causes of deaths of Infants from various groups of diseases.
Table shows percentage of total Infant Deaths.

	Average 5 years 1908—1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Common Infectious Diseases ...	6.6	1.8	11.9	2.3	7.6	3.7	9.0	1.9	6.4	4.6	9.0	15.4	1.9	9.6
Diarrhoeal Diseases...	14.5	19.5	10.8	13.9	9.0	6.9	6.0	9.3	10.3	14.8	6.0	12.5	4.0	6.8
Wasting Diseases and Prematurity ...	29.0	34.3	29.4	23.6	32.7	37.5	31.9	38.5	33.0	34.9	37.3	33.8	43.7	35.0
Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth and Atelectasis ...	7.3	7.4	4.1	3.7	8.0	8.1	6.0	8.7	4.9	5.1	9.0	9.5	10.6	9.0
Tuberculous Diseases	2.5	3.3	1.1	4.1	3.3	1.2	...	.6	...	1.5	2.2	.7	.6	1.7
Convulsions	13.6	11.0	13.4	14.8	14.2	9.4	10.2	8.7	12.8	8.7	6.0	4.4	7.3	3.4
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	15.4	10.0	20.1	24.0	10.4	15.6	26.5	19.2	19.7	17.0	20.9	18.4	21.2	26.0
Veneral Diseases ...	1.2	.7	.7	.9	1.4	.6	.6	.6	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.5	.6	...
All Other Causes ...	9.9	11.8	8.2	12.6	13.2	16.9	9.6	12.4	10.3	11.3	8.2	3.7	10.0	8.5
Inquests ...	7.2	6.2	4.8	5.1	6.1	4.4	4.2	3.1	2.5	4.6	3.0	1.5	6.6	2.8
Uncertified Deaths ...	.9	1.1	.7	.5	.5	1.2	1.2	1.9	.5	...	...	...	...	.6

The death rate from Diarrhœal diseases fluctuates from year to year. During the hot and comparatively dry Summer of 1921, the deaths were higher than they have been during the last 10 years. During 1925 the Diarrhœa death rate was below the average for the last five years. Twelve of the 177 deaths were due to Diarrhœa.

Mortality among illegitimate children.—Of the 65 infants born out of wedlock ten died. The death rate was 153.8 per 1,000 of such births, compared with 69.8 in 1924, 187.5 in 1923, 114.3 in 1922, 163.9 in 1921, 120 in 1920, 116.8 in 1919, 87.5 in 1918, 152.5 in 1917 and 356.1 in 1916.

DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION.

Ten mothers died from "Diseases and accidents of pregnancy and parturition," *i.e.*, 5.03 per 1,000 births. Seven of these were due to Puerperal Fever. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 3.86. Twelve cases of Puerperal Fever were notified, and although five recovered, an unusually large proportion, the disease generally leads to more or less chronic invalidity.

Eight of the cases occurred among those primarily under the charge of midwives, and were confined by midwives. Four of these cases died. The other four were doctors' cases, with three deaths.

Whilst the training of midwives and care and treatment of women during labour has improved steadily, the number of cases of Puerperal Fever which occur has not shown a corresponding improvement.

It is a well recognised fact that liability to infection largely depends upon the general health of the patient. The organisms which cause Puerperal Fever are often harboured by the women before childbirth, whilst diminished resistance to infection through lowered vitality, and damage to the tissues during labour, are undoubtedly contributory causes of the incidence of Puerperal Fever. To prevent this, medical supervision and treatment during pregnancy is therefore of great importance in the prevention of Puerperal Fever.

Deplorable conditions of overcrowding exist in a large number of houses in which births occur. These conditions deprive mothers of that privacy which is due to them, and they must also seriously affect their chances of a normal recovery.

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

Dr. Laird, the Superintendent of Midwives, submits the following report :—

There were 41 midwives on the register for 1925, in comparison with 45 in 1924. During the year eight midwives gave up practice, three new names were added and one midwife was re-registered.

The extent of the practice of the individual midwife varies. Only three midwives attended over 100 cases each, and only six others attended over 50 each, while two midwives attended only one case each. There were 35 trained and six untrained midwives in practice in 1925. Of these 16 were wholly dependent upon their practice for a living; 16 were partly dependent, and nine were non dependent.

1,843 births were attended by midwives, but in 333 of these doctors were also engaged and in 535 cases doctors were sent for. The percentage attended by midwives alone was 46.6 in 1925, compared with 45 per cent. for the past five years.

The following notifications of having sent for medical help were received from the midwives :—

For the mother—Before labour	...	27
For the mother—During labour	...	279
For the mother—During puerperium	...	48
		354
For the child ...	...	181
Total ...	...	535 cases

It is desirable that more supervision of their patients during pregnancy by the midwives should be carried out. Monthly meetings have been held for giving talks to the midwives on special subjects, and the importance of ante-natal supervision of the patient has been repeatedly demonstrated. There has been more co-operation between the midwives and the Ante-Natal Clinic, held at the Child Welfare Clinic, during the past year.

The Midwives Register books show greater improvement. 84 visits were paid by the Inspector of Midwives, Miss Willey, to the midwives and the homes of the midwives.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN MIDWIVES' HOMES OR PRACTICE.

No cases occurred in midwives' homes.

In the midwives' practice the following cases occurred :—

Puerperal Fever, 11; Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 11; Measles, 4; Pemphigus, 14.

BREACHES OF THE C.M.B. RULES AND PUBLIC HEALTH REGULATIONS.—

Failing to forward record of advising medical help	...	17
Failing to advise medical aid for mother	...	7
Failing to advise Medical Aid for Child	...	6
„ „ notify liability of being source of infection	...	1
„ „ notify Artificial Feeding	...	1
„ „ notify death without a doctor		1
„ „ notify Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	2

Records not properly filled up	...	...	...	...	2
Delay in sending records	...	...	...	...	1
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	1
Negligence	...	...	...	...	1
Failure to notify patient of change of address	...	...	...	...	1

Seven midwives were cautioned by the M.O.H.

PEMPHIGUS.

14 cases of Pemphigus occurred. Ten were attended at birth by midwives, eight recovered, two died. Four were attended at birth by doctor and midwife, four recovered.

STILLBIRTHS.

64 occurred in the practice of the midwives. 11 were premature births, 53 fulltime births.

Causes of the stillbirths.—Prematurity or Twins, 11; Placenta Prævia or Ante-partum Hæmorrhage, 2; difficult Labour, 23; unknown, 12; maceration, 16.

19 cases were attended only by midwives. In 22 cases a doctor was sent for and was present at confinement. In 23 cases a doctor was engaged.

78 stillbirths occurred—which gives a proportion of 3.9 per 100 live births compared with 4.3 per cent. during the past five years.

Enquiries made at the Cemeteries *re* number of stillborn babies buried during the year shewed that there were 82 buried, four in excess of the number notified.

Still Births: Ward Statistics during the Years 1919-1924 and 1925.

The former are in brackets. Alexandra (3.2) 3.2, Caerau (3.1) 1.4, Central (4.7) 5.0, Crindau (5.0) 3.9, St. Julians (3.3) 3.5, Lliswerry (4.1) 2.2, Maindee (6.2) 7.1, Tredegar (4.3) 4.1, St. Woollos (6.7) 8.5, Victoria (4.7) 4.3.

ANTE-NATAL HYGIENE.

It is satisfactory to report that this subject is receiving greater attention by Expectant Mothers and Midwives. 403 Expectant Mothers were under the observation of the Staff.

These expectant mothers were distributed among the districts served by the Centres as follows: Crindau 64, Central, 88, Alexandra 83, Maindee 83, Lliswerry 85.

This work has not received sufficient attention in the training of the Midwife so far. There is room for great improvement in this direction.

164 new Expectant Mothers were members of the Centres in addition to 80 counted last year; those requiring medical advice were referred to their own doctors, or they attended at the Clinic. 363 visits were paid to Expectant Mothers at their homes. The work at the Centres includes attendances at lectures, personal talks, medical advice, and instruction in infant hygiene generally.

20 necessitous cases among Expectant Mothers were provided with milk for varying periods according to their circumstances.

MATERNITY WELFARE.

Several complicated labour cases were admitted into the Royal Gwent Hospital for special treatment. 15 births occurred there, of which 7 were stillborn.

There are also six private Maternity Homes in the town. A few births also took place at the residences of midwives. 165 births occurred at Public Institutions (including Wooloston House) and in private Maternity Homes. In all, 10 per cent. of all births took place at Institutions, etc.

Arrangements have been made for the admission of maternity cases at the Caerau Maternity Home on the recommendation of your officials. The Corporation pay the fees; the patients are expected to contribute towards the expenses according to their financial circumstances. 17 patients were admitted into this Maternity Home during the year, for which the Corporation paid £139 13s. 0d. Of this amount, £34 15s. 0d. was refunded by the patients, and in addition £13 was received in respect of 1924 cases.

No midwives are employed or subsidised by the Corporation for home nursed cases.

In previous reports attention has been drawn to the Maternity benefit under the Insurance Act. M. & C.W. Committees are concerned with Ante-Natal work—feeding of mothers and infants in case of necessity, also payment of medical fees when medical men are called in by midwives. A revision of the arrangements is desirable, in order to ensure a better co-operation among the various parties concerned with the work. Under the Insurance Act, there is no provision for ensuring that the money is spent upon essential services, etc., before, during or after childbirth.

The fees paid to Doctors called in by Midwives in cases of emergency amounted in 1925 to £159 11s. 0d. for 96 patients. Eleven of these cases were unable to repay anything; the amount recovered from the other cases by the Borough Treasurer was £18 4s. 0d.

In addition to Dr. Benner, there are five Health Visitors and one Clinic Nurse. There are also three whole time lay assistants at the Clinic, Office and Centres; and one part-time play-room assistant at the latter.

The work at the Clinic is dealt with in Dr. Benner's Report.

The following is a summary of the visits to homes paid by the Health Visitors during the year :—

MOTHERS			CHILDREN		
	Visits & Re-visits			Visits & Re-visits	
	1925	1924		1925	1924
To—			To—		
Centre Mothers ...	93	143	Centre Infants ...	29	44
Other Mothers ...	216	241	Other " ...	4728	4651
Centre Expectant Mothers ...	65	90	Centre Children 1-5 yrs. ...	99	191
Other do. ...	298	359	Other " " ...	2493	2813
			Infectious Diseases, etc. ...	1529	394
Total ...	672	833	Total ...	8878	8093

	1925		1924
Attempted Visits (Mothers out) ...	1,235	...	1,112
Total Visits, including Re-visits and Attempted Visits ...	10,785	...	10,038

The increase in the work done at the Centres, and the time taken up at Mothercraft Classes at St. Woollos, Maindee and Crindau Schools, etc., resulted in a reduction in the total visits paid at the homes compared with 1923.

CHILDREN 1 TO 5 YEARS OF AGE.

2,824 of such children received attention. 1,579 of these were medically examined at the Clinic and Centres, compared with 1,147 during 1924. The total Medical Examinations at the Centres and Clinics were 10,034, which amounts to an average of 209 per week.

CRECHES.

There are no such institutions in Newport now.

INFANT FEEDING.

2,003 infants were visited during 1925 out of a total of 2,076 births (including Still Births).

The results of the usual enquiries in respect to methods of feeding during the first weeks of life were as follows:—

	1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918
	per cent.							
Breast milk only	86.1	83.0	87.3	88.5	86.1	81.8	84.2	83.3
Breast milk plus Artificial Food or Cow's Milk	4.3	5.3	3.9	3.1	4.1	6.1	5.7	6.8
Wholly or partly Breast Food	90.4	88.3	91.2	91.6	90.2	87.9	89.9	90.1
Artificial Food only ...	7.2	9.5	7.3	6.6	8.0	9.9	9.5	9.1
Too weak to take nourishment	2.3	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	.6	.9

INFANT MORTALITY AND INFANT FEEDING.

Enquiries were made in reference to 177 deaths under 6 months of age.

In 6 of the deaths the mode of feeding could not be ascertained and in 45 others the infants were too feeble to take proper nourishment.

The total infantile rate under six months per 1,000 births per six months was 177.1, compared with 119 in 1924, 98 in 1923, 92.2 in 1922, 124.5 in 1921, 118.8 in 1920, 128.3 in 1919, 138.3 in 1918, 123.7 in 1917 and 155.8 in 1916. The figures were not satisfactory.

The analysis of enquiries at the end of 6 months in reference to 1,751 infants showed that 58.65 per cent of them were still breast fed compared with 61.4 in 1924, 60.8 per cent., 72.2 per cent., 64.7 per cent., 65.2 per cent., 63.7 per cent., 64.9 per cent., 62.4 per cent., and 65.0 per cent. during the years 1916-1924 respectively.

ARTIFICIAL FEEDING.

The reasons given for the artificial feeding of infants at the time of the first visit were as follows:—

On Doctor's advice, 17; Insufficient or no Milk, 62; Ill-health of Mother, 20; Breast trouble, 16; Death of Mother, 5; Illegitimacy, 3; "Baby too weak to suck," 3; Cleft palate, etc., 2; No desire to breast feed, 2; other causes 11; Total, 141.

BOTTLES USED.

Information was obtained at the end of 6 months in 692 cases as to the type of feeding bottles used for artificial feeding. The results were as follows—Boatshaped bottles, 608 (87.8 per cent.); long tube bottles, 14 (2.0 per cent.); Both, 37 (5.3 per cent.); Spoon or Cup, 19 (2.8 per cent.).

Persistent education of mothers in reference to the dangers of the long tube bottles has given very encouraging results. The Health Visitors are to be congratulated upon the success of their efforts in this direction. Many lives have been thus saved.

DUMMY TEATS.

688 or 39.3 per cent. of the 1,751 infants visited at 6 months of age were using comforters provided by their mothers. There is still no improvement—in fact it would appear from the information obtained annually that this evil practice is increasing in spite of all efforts of the Health Visitors to persuade mothers to desist from the practice.

CLOTHING.

Enquiries were made in reference to the clothing of 1,850 infants with the following results:—

	1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.	1921.
Flannel and Calico	59.9%	61.8%	60.3%	53 %	57 %
Flannel and Flannelette	2.5%	3.9%	1.8%	1.7%	2.2%
Flannel, Calico and Flannelette	33.3%	27.9%	32.9%	33.7%	33.9%
Flannelette and Calico	3.4%	4.6%	3.9%	5.4%	3.2%
Flannelette	.6%	.6%	.1%	2.0%	.7%
Calico	Nil.	.1%	.1%	.0%	1.2%
Cotton Wool	Nil.	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%
Flannel or all wool only	.3%	.4%	.7%	1.2%	1.0%

INFLAMED EYES OF NEWLY BORN.

54 cases were visited by the Health Visitors. Only 11 of these were notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 38 of the cases were of a mild character, whilst 16 were severe with profuse discharge. 11 of the mild cases received no medical treatment. All of the cases were followed up until they recovered.

Enquiries were made later for evidence of permanent injuries to the eyes, with the following results:—

Total loss of vision, nil; impaired vision, 1; "weak" eyes with recurrent discharge, 3; left the town, 3; no apparent injury to eyes, 46; died from other causes, 1.

Midwives' Cases—

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Doctor called in before 10 days	18	16	15	14	24
Doctor called in after Midwife left	4	5	5	8	5
No Medical Treatment	11	15	17	11	11
Total Midwives' Cases	33	36	37	33	40
Doctors' Cases (engaged for Confinement)	30	14	17	12	14
Total Cases	63	50	54	45	54

7 of the notified cases attended the Royal Gwent Hospital for treatment (3 of them as In-Patients). 37 of the other cases were treated by their own medical attendants.

The cases notified per 1,000 births were 5.5.

Arrangements have been made for the admission of cases of Ophthalmia, and the mothers if necessary, into Alltyryn Hospital, where the cases cannot be successfully treated otherwise, as 25 per cent. of the cases of Blindness in the past have been attributed to infection of the infant's eyes by Gonorrhoea.

Experience has shown the importance of early visits by the Health Visitor in order to secure prompt Hospital treatment in severe cases, as the only hope of success lies in the application of intensive treatment as soon as possible.

If the practice recommended by some authorities of postponing visitation of homes until the midwife had ceased visiting were adopted serious results might follow, in the case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum in particular. This applies to other conditions also, such as inability to carry on breast feeding from lack of food, etc.

Extension of this work in the following directions is very desirable :—

- i. There is undoubtedly need for Home Helps in a large number of cases during the lying-in period, and even before that in some cases of ill-health.
- ii. Better training of Midwives in Ante-Natal Hygiene.
- iii. More Dental Assistance for mothers and young children.
- iv. Observation beds for infants and young children—especially those suffering from defective nutrition and Epidemic Diarrhoea.
- v. Extension of the work of the periodical visitation and supervision of children up to School age.
- vi. Extension of the work of Home Nursing during periods of excessive sickness.
- vii. "Light" Treatment.

The Scheme for the prevention and treatment of cripples is as follows :—

- i. An arrangement for Major Alwyn Smith, Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, to attend, with his mechanic, the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, four to six times a year (as may be found necessary) to see cases in consultation with the Medical Staff, and to advise them thereon, at an agreed fee.
- ii. The admission to the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, of suitable cases for in-patient treatment at an agreed charge.

- iii. Payment to the Prince of Wales Hospital for splints, apparatus, special boots, etc., and for subsequent alterations thereof for the Committee's cases. Estimates to be provided in each case.
- iv. The attendance at the Prince of Wales Hospital of Lady Medical Officer and Nurses, to study and obtain instruction in the methods in use at that hospital.
- v. Provision of Hospital Notes where necessary for the treatment by massage at the Royal Gwent Hospital of those patients requiring such treatment.
- vi. After care to be provided for by attendance at the Clinic and by home supervision by Health Visitors as often as found necessary, and to be continued until patient is fit to attend school.
- vii. Recovery of the cost or part of the cost of treatment from parents or guardians of patients, according to their ability to pay.
- viii. Co-ordination with Voluntary Organisations in dealing with necessitous cases.

The scheme for providing an "Auxiliary Clinic" at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic was started in 1925. This should in time materially reduce the number of miscarriages, stillbirths and deaths among infants from preventable diseases.

The Royal Gwent Hospital have admitted several complicated cases of labour for surgical treatment, including Caesarean section which resulted no doubt in the saving of both mother and child in some cases. Septic puerperal cases were also admitted. Special and immediate attention has also been given to several infants requiring Hospital treatment. The thanks of the M. & C.W. Committee are due to the Hospital Authorities for their valuable assistance in this direction.

It is a pleasing duty to again express thanks to the lady voluntary helpers who have rendered such self-sacrificing and valuable services at the Centres. Such work helps to maintain a "human touch" in the official work which would be lacking if the work were confined to the routine cast-iron system of work—so beloved in some official circles.

Dr. Andrewina Laird, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., was appointed in April, 1925, as Lady Assistant Medical Officer of Health. Her duties include superintending the work of the Health Visitors, assisting at the Clinic and Centres, acting as Superintendent of Midwives, the charge of Orthopaedic and Auxiliary Clinics, and assisting the Medical Officer of Health as required.

Thanks are also due to Dr. Benner and the Staff generally for the work done and more especially for the high tone which has been manifested in their work.

Report for year 1925 by
Dr. MINNA A. BENNER, Medical Officer,
Maternity and Child Welfare, Newport.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE MATERNITY AND CHILD
 WELFARE COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Our new Clinic, Glyndŵrwen, has been very well attended during the year, average attendance 560 a week, medical attendances 7,279. In 1924, the medical attendances at Clinic were 5,274. Dr. Laird joined the staff in April, and in September two new departments were opened: an orthopædic for children, an auxiliary for mothers and children. During the year we have given considerable attention to the pre-school child; a large number have been examined and records kept of clinical findings. In a group of 142 children we found 1 in 5 had some defect—these children had been to the Clinic in infancy, but had not attended for four years. Fit 103, unfit 39. Of these 10 were orthopædic cases, 5 infectious, 4 ear and throat, 10 teeth, 3 malnutrition, 1 acute heart case.

In September our Orthopædic Clinic was visited by Dr. Alwyn Smith, consulting surgeon to the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff. He examined 44 of the 80 cases on the Register. Dr. Laird has charge of this department. She does all plaster and manipulative work at the Clinic. Children requiring operations are sent to Cardiff Hospital. When school children come for re-adjustment of calipers, new surgical boots, or plaster jackets, there will be great expansion in this department. Already the interest shown by parents is most encouraging, and their desire to follow instructions is quite admirable. "To rescue a child from the helpless life of a cripple, and put him on equal terms with his fellows is a satisfaction which all must appreciate."

Crippled children need untiring and devoted home care, many of them get it, and their progress is remarkable. The nurse who visits the children in their homes knows in each case the special difficulty that may retard recovery. The frame cases are very difficult, but a good mother finds a way to keep her child happy and fixed in the right position.

Major Smith re-visited the Clinic in November; he examined the second group of children. Some rachitic cases are improving on Cod Liver Oil and appropriate diets; when deformity is fixed operative surgery is indicated. The parents of bow-legged children hesitate before consenting to have the operation to make them straight—they 'wait and see' results in other cases.

KING'S HILL MATERNITY HOME.

Dr. Rufus Thomas is consulting surgeon to the maternity home. Seventeen cases were sent into the Home, five were serious cases, two Cæsarean; others were living in homes unsuitable for a confinement. The 17 patients made good recoveries, and their babies were brought to the Clinic for registration when a few weeks old. Contributions received from 14 King's Hill patients—£48; last year £24 was paid.

The Ante-Natal Clinic attendances were 609, an increase over the previous year, when the attendances were 424. The co-operation of the midwives has been a valuable factor in extending the work of our Ante-Natal Clinic.

SOUTHERNDOWN REST HOME.

Eight patients enjoyed a much needed holiday at Southerndown—five were convalescent from severe illness, one nervous case, two heart cases. All were most grateful for subscribers' notes provided by the M. and C.W. Committee. In the late autumn five notes were still unused and the Chairman arranged that they be extended to the summer of 1926.

Formerly notes if unused could not be extended from one year to another.

NANTYDERRY HOME FOR UN-MARRIED MOTHERS.

Two patients are in this excellent home at present, but during 1925 only one girl was eligible for admission. She had been a domestic in the midlands, an orphan, had worked for her living for five years. Previous to entrance to Nantyderry she was in lodgings in Newport for some weeks. She said she had not a friend in the world—and was very glad to promise to stay in Nantyderry for six months. When the young man, who had promised marriage, went to London leaving no address, his friends turned against her. She was a native of Monmouthshire.

During the year 2,826 individuals were examined in the Clinic. 1,025 mothers, 863 infants, 938 children. The 1,025 mothers includes 242 expectants, 487 nursing and 296 other mothers.

Ante-natal attendances at Clinic	609	individuals	242
Post-natal attendances, nursing mothers	1,232	"	487
Other Attendances	811	"	296

THE CLINIC

Table 1.—1925, MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total
Examinations	2652	2342	2285	7279
Individuals	1025	863	938	2862
New Patients	753	802	621	2176
On Clinic Registers	3643	5000	3075	11,718

Table II.—1921 TO 1925, GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Total Attend.	New Patients	Med. Attend.	Cash Receipts
Year 1921	19,244	1,525	4,115	£2,980 18 3
„ 1922	18,922	1,673	4,223	£2,212 0 1
„ 1923	22,781	1,652	4,305	£2,143 11 6
„ 1924	22,895	1,837	5,376	£2,198 3 5
„ 1925	22,772	2,176	7,279	£1,803 2 9½

The analysis of the cash receipts indicates the importance of the non-medical work carried on at the Clinic, and further confirms the increasing interest taken in all departments.

Table III.—TRADING ACCOUNT.

	1921 £ s. d.	1922 £ s. d.	1923 £ s. d.	1924 £ s. d.	1925 £ s. d.
Dried Milk, Groats ...	2789 5 1	2045 19 8½	1970 11 3	1938 5 4½	1518 17 3½
Virol, Medicated Foods	110 0 3	97 10 9½	104 9 4	180 6 11½	205 5 7
Medicines ...	65 4 5½	53 0 1½	51 6 1	61 6 6½	70 9 7
Dental ...	0 8 6	1 4 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 11 0
Bottles ...	10 3 9	6 5 11½	7 1 1½	7 15 10½	6 0 10
Belts, Bandages, Appli-	5 16 2½	7 19 6	9 14 0	9 18 8	10 13 4
Orthopædics [ances	...	...	...	...	0 5 2
£	2980 18 3	2212 0 1	2143 11 9½	2198 3 5	1813 2 9½

There is a fall again in amount realised from sale of milk. This is due, in part, to lower price of dried milk, and in part to more enlightened mothering and nurture of infants, less reliance on patent foods, dried milk or cow's milk and barley water. 60 per cent. of the infants brought to the Clinic are naturally fed for some months, and all those on dried milk get Virol or Roboleine.

Children fed on dried milk need the addition of accessory food factors or vitamins—vitamine A represented by Cod Liver Oil; vitamine B by raw eggs; vitamine C by fruit juice.

As will be observed the Gifts at Clinic have increased of late years.

Table IV.—GIFTS.

	1921			1922			1923			1924			1925		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Milk and Groats	109	19	6	101	8	11½	108	11	4½	212	6	5½	203	9	9
Medicated Foods	10	17	1	13	16	4½	13	14	0½	29	0	5	37	17	9
	£120	16	7	115	5	4	122	5	5	241	6	10½	241	7	6

THE CENTRES.

The close co-operation which exists between the voluntary workers and the official staff is seen in the friendly spirit which animates all the work. In every scheme to benefit mothers and improve homes the workers take a leading part. The Centre attendances are better than ever, and the weighings of infants and children by the Health Visitors show a most satisfactory total.

All matters vital to baby come under discussion in the Centres—baby's weight, feeding, teething, and sleep, the welfare of his seniors, the toddler's growth, exercise, clothing and progress.

Effective Centre work we are told should result in:—

- (a) increased attendances at Centres.
- (b) increased use of Health Visitors' Services.
- (c) greater recourse to Doctors by Expectant Mothers.
- (d) decreased infant mortality rate.
- (e) a raised standard of health for all.

I think that (a), (b), (c) and (d) may be included in our results, but (e) "a raised standard of health" is uncertain, being dependent on many outside factors; it is an ideal to be kept in view by all welfare workers.

PROPAGANDA WORK IN CENTRES.

Leaflets on the danger of flies are given out in the Centres during the hot summer months. This year the war on flies was on a new basis. The lady workers offered three prizes in each Centre to writers of short papers on how to protect food, and keep the homes free from flies. The prizes—large wire meat covers—were shown to Centre mothers for some weeks before the competition closed.

Great interest was taken in the subject; 65 papers were contributed and 15 prizes awarded, and some clever home contrivances to protect meat and milk were on view.

MATERNITY CLUBS.

The Maternity Clubs have been of immense advantage to mothers—who pay in varying amounts, but never more than £2. On these sums interest at the rate of 25 per cent. is allowed.

THRIFT CLUBS.

In these Clubs, established two years ago, no interest is paid. Centre members bring small sums weekly, and when boots or clothes are wanted for the family, they draw out the required amount. In Crindau £78 was paid into the Club during the year; one mother had £12 to her credit at Christmas. The success of these Clubs has been most gratifying. If these Thrift Clubs could be diverted to *Dental Clubs*, the standard of health among mothers would be raised and much ill-health prevented.

Our Dental Scheme established eight years ago has been of benefit to children who need extractions or conservative treatment; but for adults it has not proved so useful. In cases of oral sepsis conservative treatment is impossible and extractions are resisted when there is no prospect of dentures.

For some time the question of financial help for mothers requiring dentures has been considered in Committee. One proposal is to collect four-fifths of the dentist's fee from a Centre mother and allow her 20 per cent.—the money for this extension of our present dental scheme to be paid from our Voluntary Funds.

It has been said "that the diseases attributed to, and in many cases directly traceable to, oral sepsis form a most formidable array, and range from affections of the ear, nose and throat, to the more distant appendicitis, and the apparently unconnected arthritis deformans."

Quite recently a number of Centre Mothers have had dentures, with marked improvement to their general health—the reflex effect on the unweaned infant is less gastric troubles from the more prolonged breast feeding—and immunity from many disturbances that affect bottle-fed infants.

On December 31st, 2,912 were on the Centre Registers—1,322 mothers, 291 infants, 1,299 children—1,016 of these individuals were entrants.

During the year, 2,753 individuals were examined at the five centres: 1,083 mothers, 800 infants, 870 children. With the group of mothers, 244 expectants are included.

Total Centre attendances, 30,333.

The ladies of the Voluntary Committee carry on all the Centre activities from week to week. They cut out work and patterns, manage clubs, supervise teas, welcome new arrivals and make the Centres bright and attractive to all comers. Their presence gives the right atmosphere and their help is invaluable in the working out of all schemes for social progress.

ALEXANDRA CENTRE.

Miss Evans is in charge of this Centre. She has 757 individuals on her registers, 282 mothers, 129 infants, 346 children. Entrants, 192: 71 mothers, 73 infants, 48 children. This Centre is open on Wednesdays. Miss Evans has weighed 168 infants, 444 times; 98 children 196 times. Total weighings at Alexandra Centre, 640.

34 babies have been born to Centre Mothers, to 19 of these a flannel has been given. Value of these gifts £3 6s. 6d.

The Committee ladies have supervised the making of 153 garments; these have been sold for £11 2s. 7d. The interest paid to 23 members of the Maternity Club amounted to £5 7s. 4d. Tea money taken during the year, £8 3s. 1d.

CENTRAL CENTRE.

Miss Burton is in charge of our largest Centre. She has 1,207 individuals on her registers, 469 mothers, 194 infants, 544 children. Central Centre is open on Monday and Wednesday afternoons. Entrants, 273, or 110 mothers, 97 infants, 66 children. Miss Burton has weighed 241 infants 650 times, 169 children 381 times. The weighings total 1,031.

Thirty-nine babies have been born to Centre mothers; 22 infants have received a gift flannel. Value of these gifts £3 17s. 0d. The Committee ladies have supervised the making of 157 garments and 36 yards of flannel made up at home; the money realised for sale of these, £16 1s. 2d. Paid as interest to 31 members of the Maternity Club, £9 0s. 7½d. Tea money received during the year, £17 0s. 11d.

CRINDAU CENTRE.

Miss Waldron is superintendent of this Centre. She has 629 individuals on her registers, 290 mothers, 122 infants, 217 children. During the year 165 entrants have been admitted—61 mothers, 83 infants, 21 children. These entrants or new members are not registered till they have made three attendances.

The weighings total 786—210 babies weighed 528 times, 141 children weighed 258 times. Centre babies 26—flannels have been given to 17, value £2 19s. 6d.

Amount of interest paid to 17 members of the Club, £5 9s. 6½d. The voluntary ladies manage the clubs and supervise the sewing. 123 garments have been made and sold during the year. Received for garments, £8 10s. 7½d. Tea money, £8 5s. 4½d.

LLISWERRY CENTRE.

Miss Taylor is in charge. She has 677 individuals on her registers—235 mothers, 132 infants, 310 children. Weighings 292—117 infants weighed 215 times, 54 children 77 times. During the year 200 entrants were admitted to the Centre—77 mothers, 81 infants, 42 children. Forty-two babies have been born to Centre mothers; to 23 of these little ones a flannel has been given, value £4 2s. 2d. The ladies of the Voluntary Committee have cut out and supervised the making of 105 garments—these have been sold for £6 19s. 7½d. Tea money for the year, £7 16s. 11d.

MAINDEE CENTRE.

Miss Harris is in charge of this Centre; it is open on Monday and Tuesday afternoons. There are 844 on the Registers—331 mothers, 144 infants, 369 children. During the year, 186 entrants have been admitted to the Centre—73 mothers, 77 infants, 36 children

Miss Harris has weighed 235 infants 583 times, 140 children 269 times. Total weighings, 852.

Twenty-three babies have been born to Centre mothers; to 14 of these little ones a flannel has been given. Value of these gifts, £2 3s. 9d.

The Centre lady workers have supervised the making of 94 garments and have sold for home manufacture 97½ yards of flannel. Money received £15 7s. 2½d.

The interest paid out to 19 members of the Maternity Club was £6 19s. 8d. Tea money during the year amounted to £6 1s. 5d.

The following table shows the number on the Registers, Attendances, and the Medical Examinations for each Centre during the year.

Table V.—THE CENTRES.

Centres	Number on Registers				New Members				Medical Examinations				Expectants			Attendances for 1925			
	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total	M	I	C	Total	M	I	C	Total	Old	New	Total	M others	Infants	Children	Totals
Alexandra ...	282	129	346	757	71	73	48	192	128	84	134	346	13	34	47	2422	834	1868	5124
Central ...	469	194	554	1217	110	97	66	273	315	274	268	857	20	39	59	4710	1738	3519	9967
Crindau ...	290	122	317	729	61	83	21	165	130	118	81	329	11	26	37	2856	1009	2026	5891
Lliswerry ...	284	132	310	726	77	81	42	200	196	145	157	498	22	42	64	2255	823	1549	4627
Maindee ...	331	144	369	844	73	77	36	186	314	179	230	723	14	23	37	2283	953	1488	4724
	1656	721	1896	4273	392	411	213	1016	1083	800	870	2753	80	164	244	14526	5357	10450	30333

Appended is a summary of the Centre Records with the cash received and the value of the gifts made during the year.

Table VI.— CENTRES SUMMARY.

	Mothers.	Infants.	Children.	Total.
On Registers	1707	721	1786	4214
New Members	392	411	213	1016
Medical Examinations	1083	800	870	2753
Total Attendances	14526	5357	10450	30333

CASH RECEIPTS.				GIFTS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Groats ...	16	4	11	Groats ...	9	1	8
Medicated Foods	152	0	5	Medicated Foods	19	15	5½
Medicines ...	52	17	0½	Appliances ...		4	9
Bottles ...	2	8	6½				
	<u>£223 10 11</u>				<u>£29 1 10½</u>		

Garments made and sold				Garment Gifts to 95 Babies.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Alexandra—153	11	2	7	Alexandra 19 value	3	6	6
Central—157 and 36 yards	16	1	2	Central 22 „	3	17	0
Crindau—123	8	10	7½	Crindau 17 „	2	19	0
Lliswerry—105	6	19	7½	Lliswerry 23 „	4	2	2
Maindee—94 and 97½ yards	15	7	2½	Maindee 14 „	2	3	9
	<u>£58 1 2½</u>				<u>£16 8 11</u>		
632 garments and 133½ yards							

MATERNITY CLUBS.

	£	s.	d.
At Alexandra, interest paid to 23 members ...	5	7	4
„ Central „ „ 31 „ ...	9	0	7
„ Crindau „ „ 17 „ ...	5	9	6½
„ Lliswerry „ „ 29 „ ...	7	6	2
„ Maindee „ „ 19 „ ...	6	19	8
	<u>£34 3 4</u>		

The Centre pattern departments have been kept busy during the year. Children's clothing is cut out at the Centre and made up at home. The well cut garments worn by the children afford an object lesson to newcomers, whose children may be wearing ill fitting, ready made clothes. In a very short time these garments are replaced by others of superior cut and quality.

Knitted coats and suits for toddlers are again in favour, fine wool is used and more careful washing and drying prevents shrinkage. For the last six months knitting has been popular in all the Centres.

The output of sewing 632 garments, is 28 less than in the previous year.

DRESSMAKING CLASSES FOR MOTHERS.

The sixth winter session commenced in September. Classes are held weekly on Monday and Tuesday evenings, in Maindee and St. Woolos Schools. Our Centre mothers are eager to join a class—the course of instruction is for six months. The prize giving in March is always a notable function. It was held at the Technical College, on 21st March. 468 articles were presented by the members of Mrs. Godwin's classes.

The prize list is the same as last year :—

- I. New garment made from old one.
- II. Re-modelling worn out garment of parents for children.
- III. Best made garment from old one.
- IV. Best knitted or crochet garment.
- V. Best article for household use, or for wear made from scraps
- VI. Best darned, patched or re-footed article.
- VII. Knitted socks or stockings.
- VIII. Attendances.

A pleasing feature of this year's exhibition was the hand-craft stall, some articles had been made by fathers.

The making of thrift garments, always a feature of Centre work, was very pronounced in the display of work, many excellent specimens were shown. Forty-four needlework prizes were given by the M. and C.W. Committee; the books given as prizes for attendance were the gift of the Education Committee. Twelve extra prizes were provided by the ladies.

THE CENTRE PLAY ROOMS.

Mothers gladly place their children one afternoon a week in these pleasant Centre rooms, where so much is done to amuse and interest the little ones.

Two girl guides are now giving their services weekly and have been of great assistance to our voluntary staff—more help is needed in the playrooms—there are so many entrants every quarter, that it is difficult to have organised games. When a piano is available organised play or marching to music is enjoyed by all the children.

MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES IN GIRLS SCHOOLS.

Three of our Health Visitors conduct weekly classes for senior girls in Maindee, St. Woolos, and Crindau Schools. Miss Harris has a flourishing class in Maindee. She has given practical instruction and a course of lectures every session for the last six years. Miss Burton has taught the St. Woolos girls with great success for the past five years and Miss Waldron has taught Crindau girls for nearly four years.

It is twelve years since Miss Taylor started a mothercraft class in Maindee—she held the position six years and Miss Harris carried on the work. All centre members take a great interest in the progress of our mothercraft classes, as a special treat the girls are sometimes invited to the Centres and give a demonstration to the members on practical mothercraft.

Mothers watch the deft, quick movements of these girls with deep attention, those who have experienced difficulties in home-making realize that to the girl instructed in mothercraft, many of these difficulties will vanish. I should like to see mothercraft classes established in all schools for girls.

Three years ago the gift of several hundred books enabled us to start reading circles in Central and Crindau Centres. The members of Central are now in a position to help another Centre with a gift of books. These Circles are self supporting. 100 magazines were added at Christmas from weekly subscriptions.

The work has been progressing steadily, every week during the year, 1,129 individuals have been in touch with the staff in the Centres, and at the Clinic—of these 1,129 individuals, 65 each week were “entrants” or new patients.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

MINNA A. BENNER.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE IN NEWPORT.

BY VIRTUE OF LOCAL ACTS & SPECIAL LOCAL ORDERS.

1826.—AN ACT FOR LIGHTING, WATCHING, PAVING, CLEANSING AND IMPROVING THE STREETS, HIGHWAYS AND PLACES WITHIN THE TOWN AND BOROUGH OF NEWPORT IN THE COUNTY OF MONMOUTH.

- Clause XX Power to pave, light, water and improve Streets and to erect and repair Pumps.
- XXIII Private Drains to be repaired and cleansed at the expense of the owners.
- XXIV If owners neglect after notice, Surveyors to alter, make or stop up Drains.
- XXV The costs and charges thereof, how to be paid.
- XXIX No new streets to be less than ten yards in width.
- XXX Provisions for lighting the Streets, etc.
- XXXII Penalty for conveying washings into rivers, streams, etc.
- XXXIII Penalty for allowing escape of gas.
- XXXV For preventing the contamination of water by gas.
- XXXVI For ascertaining if the water is contaminated.
- XXXVII Gas Pipes to be laid four feet from water pipes and in a particular manner.
- XLI Occupiers of Houses to cleanse footpaths.
- XLII Commissioners may cleanse footpaths and compound with occupiers.
- XLIII Scavengers may be appointed to cleanse streets, etc.
- XLV For preventing persons throwing dirt, etc., into the streets, etc.
- XLVI Penalty not to extend to Rubbish occasioned by Buildings.
- XLVII No ashes, etc., to be taken from streets, except by Scavengers.

XLVIII Persons to be at liberty to keep or dispose of Dust, etc., for their own use.

LVI For preventing Annoyances and Nuisances.

LIX For preventing Nuisances.

LXII Unwholesome Meat may be destroyed.

LXIX Penalty for Firing Chimnies.

CII Penalty for obstructing Officers.

CIII Commissioners may direct Prosecutions for Nuisances.

CXIX Direction as to Service of Notices.

1850.—A PROVISIONAL ORDER OF THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH,
CONFIRMED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH SUPPLEMENTAL ACT.

*For the application of the Public Health Act to the Borough
of Newport.*

1855.—THE NEWPORT (MONMOUTHSHIRE) CORPORATION ACT.

*An Act to enable the Corporation of Newport to purchase
the Interest of the Freeman in the Newport Marshes and
for other purposes.*

Clause IX Power to purchase Market.

X Corporation may remove Market.

XI Corporation may erect Slaughter-houses.

1876.—THE NEWPORT (MONMOUTHSHIRE) IMPROVEMENT ACT.

Clause 5 Extension of Borough.

21 Burial board dissolved.

38 Power to alter and divert sewers.

41 Alterations of Gas and Water Pipes.

46 Enlargement of St. Woolos Cemetery.

48. Power to Corporation to acquire by agreement the
Newport Cemetery.

1883.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S PROVISIONAL ORDERS
CONFIRMATION (No. 5) ACT.

Port of Newport Provisional Order for permanently constituting a Port Sanitary Authority and for other purposes. Assign powers, rights, duties, etc., of the following sections of the Public Health Act, 1875.

Sections 91 to 111 (both inclusive) relating to Nuisances.

120 to 133 „ „ „ „ Infectious
 Disease and Hospitals.

134 to 140 (both inclusive) relating to as to Prevention
 of Epidemic Diseases.

141 & 142 relating to Mortuaries.

173 & 174 „ „ Contracts

175, 176 & 177 relating to purchase of Lands.

179, 180 & 181 relating to Arbitration.

182 to 186 inclusive and Section 188 relating to Byelaws.

189 (except as regards offices of Surveyor and Collector).

191 to 196 inclusive and Sections 197, 200, 203, 204, 205
 and 206 relating to Officers and Conduct of
 Business of Local Authorities.

1887.—NEWPORT WATERWORKS ACT.

An Act to enable the Newport and Pillgwenlly Waterworks Company to construct additional works and raise additional Capital and for other purposes.

1888.—NEWPORT (MONMOUTHSHIRE) CORPORATION WATER ACT.

An Act to authorise the borough of Newport to purchase the undertaking of the Newport Waterworks Company and for other purposes.

1889.—NEWPORT (MONMOUTHSHIRE) CORPORATION ACT.

Part II—Extension of Borough.

Clause 26 Dissolution of Christchurch Burial Board.

42 For the protection of the Commissioners of Sewers
 for the levels of Caldicot and Wentlooge.

Part VII.—Streets and Buildings.

77. Height of rooms.

82 Height of chimneys.

Part IX.—Sanitary.

a Infectious Diseases.

- 104 Notice to be given of persons suffering from infectious diseases.
- 105 Infectious diseases other than those specified may be declared to be infectious diseases to which this Act applies.
- 106 Persons engaged in washing or mangling clothes to furnish lists of owners of clothes in certain cases.
- 107 (1) Cowkeepers and others to furnish lists of customers in certain cases.
- (2) Medical Officer of Health may inspect dairy, etc., beyond borough in certain cases.
- (3) Saving for Acts relating to dairies, animals, etc.
- 108 Further powers in relation to disinfection of premises.
- 109 Penalty on persons ceasing to occupy houses without previous disinfection or giving notice to owner or making false answers.
- 110 Prohibiting the retention of dead bodies in certain cases
- 111 Bodies of persons dying in hospitals, etc., of infectious diseases to be removed only for burial.
- 112 Justices may in certain cases order dead bodies to be buried.
- 113 Corpses not to be carried in public conveyances without notices.
- 114 Detention of infected person without proper lodging in hospital by order of justice.
- 115 Penalty for offences under Public Health Act.
(Keeper of Common Lodging House who fails to give notice under Section 84 of Public Health Act, 1875).
- 116 Temporary shelter, nursing, etc.

b Miscellaneous.

- 117 Powers of entry for purposes of Sections 120 and 121 of Public Health Act, 1875.

- 118 For preventing infectious rubbish being thrown into ash-pits, etc.
- 119 As to ash-pails.
- 120 Ground not to be filled up or embanked with offensive matter.
- 121 Placing matters in sewers so as to affect run of water.
- 122 Steam not to be turned into Sewers.
- 123 Power to require privies, etc., to be filled up.
- 124 Penalty for not cleansing closet, etc.
- 125 Penalty for injuring a privy.
- 126 Water supply to closet.
- 127 Prevention of lock-up shops and other places of business being improperly used for purposes of habitation.
- 128 Urinals for inns, public houses, etc.
- 129 Corporation may make communication between private drains and their sewers on payment, etc.,
- 130 Corporation may agree to make drains at expense of owner.
- 131 Extension of Section 41 of Public Health Act, 1875.
- 132 Pipes from slopstones to be disconnected from sewer.
- 133 Summary power to provide sinks and drains for dwelling houses.
- 134 Extensions of Sections 116 to 119 inclusive of Public Health Act, 1875.
- 135 Extending powers as to unwholesome food.

Part XII.—Miscellaneous.

- 214 Penalty for obstructing officers.

1891.—A PROVISIONAL ORDER CONSTITUTING NEWPORT A COUNTY BOROUGH CONFIRMED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD'S PROVISIONAL ORDERS CONFIRMATION (No. 9) ACT.

Art. II.—(1) Constitution of County Borough.

(2) Adjustment between County and County Borough.

1897.—NEWPORT CORPORATION ACT.

Part II.—Waterworks.

Clause 6 Power to construct works (Wentwood).

1900.—NEWPORT CORPORATION ACT.

Part IV Transfer to Corporation of jurisdiction of Commissioners of Sewers.

1902.—NEWPORT CORPORATION ACT.

Tramways, etc.

Clause 31 As to removal of bodies from churchyards affected by street improvements.

32 Sanction of purchase of lands for Waterworks (Big Gilfach and Little Gilfach, Llanvaches).

1906.—NEWPORT CORPORATION ACT.

Part II.—Sanitary Provision.

Clause 4 Improper construction or repair of watercloset or drain

5 Wilful damage to drains, waterclosets, etc.

6 Reconstruction of drains

7 Notice of intention to repair drains.

8 Owner, etc., to permit application of test to drains.

9 Public Conveniences and Lavatories.

10 Provision in lieu of Section 19 of Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1890.

11 Prohibition of blowing or inflating carcasses.

Part III.—Tuberculosis.

12 Penalty for selling milk of diseased cow.

13 Penalty for failing to isolate diseased cow.

14 Obligation to notify cases of tuberculosis (cows).

15 Power to take samples of milk.

16 Power to inspect cows and take samples of milk

17 Appeal (by dairyman).

- 18 Compensation to dairymen.
- 19 Notice of provisions of this part of Act as to expenses.
- 20 Procedure (re prosecutions).
- 21 As to expenses.
- 22 Execution of this part of this Act by Committee.

Part V.—Ice Cream.

- 25 For regulating manufacture and sale of ice cream, etc.
- 26 As to dealers in ice cream.
- 27 Inspection of Premises.

1914.—NEWPORT CORPORATION ACT.

Part VI.—Water.

- Clause 38 Power to purchase and hold lands and exercise powers for protection of waters.

Part VII.—Street Buildings and Sanitary Provisions.

- Clause 46 Byelaws as to floor area.
- 47 Watercourses not to be covered over except in accordance with approved plans.

Part IX.—Miscellaneous.

Shelters or Waiting Rooms (Tramways).

1920.—NEWPORT CORPORATION ACT.

An Act to empower the construction of additional Water-works and for other purposes.

Part II.—New Works and Waters.

- 4 Power to construct new works ("Caerfanell Reservoir")

Part III.—Lands.

- 27 Sheep washing.

1925.—NEWPORT CORPORATION ACT.

Part VIII.—Streets and Buildings.

- 62 Drainage of Land unbuilt upon in certain cases.
- 63 Power to require culverting of watercourses on building land.

Part IX.—Sanitary Provisions, Food, &c.

- 64 Street, orderly bins.
- 65 Power to prohibit tents, vans, &c.
- 66 Rag and bone dealers not to sell food, bladders, balloons, or whistles.
- 67 Byelaws as to food.
- 68 Discontinuance of certain offensive trades.

Part X.—Slaughter-houses.

- 69 Provision of Public Slaughter-houses and prohibition of private slaughter-houses thereafter.
- 70 Power to close slaughter-houses if injurious to public health.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

Births, Infantile Mortality, &c., are dealt with in the Maternity and Child Welfare part of this Report.

DEATHS.

The total deaths registered numbered 1,280; after the exclusion of non-residents dying in the district and the addition of residents who died elsewhere, the number was reduced to 1,154. This afforded a death rate of 11.85, compared with 11.26 in 1924, 10.68 in 1923, 12.58 in 1922, 11.07 in 1921, 12.41 in 1920. The average for the last five years was 11.49. The death rate in Newport was higher than in 1924.

The average death rate in the 105 Great Towns for 1925 was 13.

281 deaths, or 24.3 per cent. of the nett deaths, occurred in Public Institutions, namely, Woolston House, 142; Royal Gwent Hospital, 81; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 5; and other Institutions outside the Borough, 53. In addition, 126 deaths of non-residents occurred in the Borough, namely, at Royal Gwent Hospital, 66; Woolston House, 42; Public Works and Places, 1; Private Institutions, etc., 11, on Boardship, 1; and Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 5.

WARD STATISTICS.

St. Julians (9.1) and Maindee (9.8) Wards had the lowest death rates from all causes, whilst Central (18.47) and Crindau (14.31) Wards had the highest death rates from all causes.

The death rate in the Central Ward has always been considerably higher than in the other Wards. On an average it has exceeded the general death rate in the town during the last 5 years by 5.9 per 1,000 of the population.

The Infantile death rates were lowest in Maindee (53.1) and Caerau (67.1) Wards, and highest in Crindau (129.8) and Central (114.4) Wards.

The total Zymotic death rate was lowest in St. Woolos (1.27) and Maindee (1.56), and highest in Central (3.72) and Crindau (3.5).

The Tuberculosis death rate was lowest in St. Woolos (.38), and Tredegar (.86), and highest in Victoria (1.91) and Crindau (1.85).

The average Tuberculosis death rates for the last five years in the Wards were as follows:—Crindau, 1.35; Caerau, 1.1; St. Woolos, .73; Tredegar, 1.45; Alexandra, 1.4; Central, 1.8; St. Julian, .97; Maindee, 1.35; Victoria, 1.32; Lliswerry, 1.27. The average for the town during that period was 1.28.

Respiratory diseases were least fatal in St. Woolos (1.27) and Maindee (1.30) and most fatal in Central (3.1) and Crindau (2.98).

Cancer was most fatal in Central (2.36), Caerau (2.14), and Victoria (1.7) and lowest in Crindau (.822) and Alexandra (.87).

The average cancer death rate for the last 5 years in the various Wards, was as follows:—

Ward	5 years' average 1921-1925	1925
Crindau ...	.93	.82
Caerau ...	1.2	2.15
St. Woolos ...	1.08	1.02
Tredegar ...	.9	1.47
Alexandra ...	.62	.87
Central ...	1.17	2.36
St. Julians ...	1.21	1.18
Maindee ...	1.13	1.69
Victoria ...	1.06	1.70
Lliswerry ...	.60	1.01
Whole Town ...	.977	1.417

The Cancer death rate in 1925 was the highest on record.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

The total deaths from diseases of this nature numbered 237 compared with 192 in 1924, 231 in 1923, 288 in 1922, 217 in 1921. The Zymotic death rate was 2.43 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum; the average for the past 5 years was 2.43. These diseases accounted for 20.5 per cent. of the total deaths. The diseases included under the classification "Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases" cannot now be considered as the most important infectious diseases, as Tuberculosis, although not included in the list, is responsible for nearly half the total deaths from such diseases. The 237 deaths were due to the following diseases:—Tuberculosis, 128 (lungs 104, other forms 24); Measles, 17; Influenza, 27; Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, 2; Zymotic Diarrhoea (under 2 years), 12; Whooping Cough, 27; Venereal Diseases, 3; Puerperal Fever, 7; Scarlet Fever, 2; Erysipelas, 2; Enteric Fever, 2; Encephalitis Lethargica, 2; other Zymotic Diseases, 6. Tuberculosis, Influenza and Whooping Cough were responsible for 77 per cent. of the total deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The highest Zymotic death rate was in the Central Ward (3.88), and the lowest was in St. Julians (1.75).

VACCINATION.

The percentage of children successfully vaccinated during 1925 was 33.9 per cent., compared with 42.6 in 1924. In 1897 it was 93 per cent. It has been gradually going down since "exemption" was made easy. Attention has been drawn to this national danger in every report.

It is a great calamity that the inhabitants of this country should have neglected their opportunities to protect themselves against Small Pox.

DIARRHOEAL DISEASES (Death Rate .123).

The deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age were 12. All of them were under 12 months of age. Reference is made to this disease under Infantile death rates.

For comparison the death rates from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age per 1,000 births have been calculated for a number of years. The figures are as follows:—

Period.		Rate per 1,000 Births.
1904—1908	...	20.91
1909—1913	...	18.94
1914—1918	...	13.1
1920	...	8.3
1921	...	13.5
1922	...	3.8
1923	...	9.99
1924	...	3.36
1925	...	6.03

The Diarrhoeal death rate among children under 2 years in the 105 Great Towns was 10.8 per 1,000 births and in England and Wales 8.8, compared with 6.03 at Newport.

Persistent efforts towards improving infant hygiene, better domestic and street hygiene, the reduction in the number of horses in the town, and special attention to the prevention of flies around the stables, with a consequent reduction in the fly population, have undoubtedly had a material effect in combating this disease. All these things afford a strong testimony of the value of a progressive policy in general hygiene and the education of the people in hygiene through the agency of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department of the Corporation.

WHOOPIING COUGH (Death Rate .277).

This disease was epidemic in the town during 1925.

638 cases were discovered or reported, by the School Attendance Officers, etc., and 27 deaths occurred; 13 of them were among infants under 12 months of age. The number of deaths was above the average of recent years and above the rate for the Great Towns. 294 of the 638 cases were under school age.

MEASLES (Death Rate .174).

Measles became very prevalent during the first quarter, when 1,128 cases were reported, whilst 545 occurred in the second quarter. 1,684 cases were reported to the Health Department during the year and 17 deaths occurred. The average death rate from measles during the last 5 years was .15.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION ACTS.

The diseases now notifiable are Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Typhus, Typhoid or Enteric and Para-Typhoid Fever, Continued Fever, Cholera, Relapsing Fever, Plague, Puerperal Fever, Erysipelas, Pneumonia (Acute, Primary and Influenzal), Cerebro Spinal Fever, Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Polio-Encephalitis, Encephalitis-Lethargica, Trench Fever, Dysentery, Tuberculosis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and Malaria.

The number of notifications received during 1925 was 724 compared with 760 in 1923, and 650 during 1924.

2,794 visits and re-visits in connection with the supervision of Infectious Diseases were made by the Staff. 595 houses were disinfected, and 3,335 articles were removed for disinfection, 41 articles were destroyed.

3,490 bottles of Disinfectant were supplied to houses where infectious diseases of various kinds occurred and for choked drains; and 167lbs. of sulphur were supplied free for the fumigation of verminous houses.

SCARLET FEVER (Death Rate .02).

154 cases were notified and 2 ended fatally. The disease was prevalent from the end of 1919 to 1921, inclusive. The average number of cases per annum during the last five years was 313.

The Wards chiefly affected were St. Julian with 30 cases, and Lliswerry with 29 cases. There were only 6 cases in the Central Ward. The disease was of a mild type, the death rate being .02 compared with .037 in the great towns. The percentage of cases removed to Hospital was 84.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

(Death Rate .020).

54 cases were notified. There were 2 deaths, compared with 81 cases and 6 deaths in 1923, and with 36 cases and no deaths in 1924. The death rate during 1925 in the great towns averaged .084 per 1,000 per annum, compared with .03 at Newport.

No ward was quite free from the disease, but only 2 cases were notified in Maindee and 3 in Victoria. St. Woolos Ward contributed the greatest number of cases, namely, 12.

Special precautions were taken to prevent the spread of infection. Swabs were taken from the throats and nasal cavities of scholars in contact with school cases by the School Nurses, and of those at home not of school age and "neighbour contacts," by Health Visitors or the Medical Attendants. In this way 25 germ carriers were discovered and kept under observation and supervision.

Swabs from a large number of suspicious sore throats were also examined. 87 per cent. of the notified cases of Diphtheria were removed to Hospital.

Antitoxin has been kept in stock at the Health Department for the last 31 years, for the use of medical men, in order to ensure early administration; but in many cases the injection of antitoxin has been postponed until after admission to Hospital. This may mean a delay of several days—a fatal delay in some cases.

720,000 units (98 phials) of Antitoxin were supplied to medical men for notified or suspected cases. The administration of Antitoxin before admission of the cases into hospital greatly improves the chances of recovery in serious cases.

Reference is made elsewhere to the large amount of Bacteriological work done at the Health Department in connection with Diphtheria.

TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER (Death Rate .01).

Under this head Para Typhoid A and B are also included.

39 cases were notified and one died. The case rate per 1,000 inhabitants was .144 and death rate .01.

There were more cases during 1925 than during any year since 1908. With the exception of 3, they were all cases of Para-Typhoid B, which was the disease that affected our soldiers so disastrously during the Galipoli campaign.

The wards affected were as follows:—Alexandra, 11; Tredegar, 8; St. Julians, 7; St. Woolos, 6; Crindau, 3; Caerau, 2; Central, 1; and Lliswerry, 1.

The sewers in Alexandra and Tredegar Wards are very old, dilapidated, defective in gradient, with large amounts of silt in some of them.

These were being attended thoroughly during the year and £10,000 was provided in the estimates for renewing these sewers in 1926.

Neither water supply, milk supplies, shell fish, watercress, nor occupation were apparently responsible for the spread of the disease.

The ages of the patients varied from 10 months to 52 years of age.

On the occurrences of the first few cases a circular letter was sent to all medical practitioners drawing attention to the fact that cases had occurred in the town recently and asking them to forward specimens of blood from suspected cases for examination.

Two medical men reported that they had had cases of very slow convalescence after so called attacks of gastric influenza, and they thought that possibly undetected cases might have occurred during the winter and spring epidemic of influenza, but enquiries in reference to the occurrence of previous cases of illness in the houses affected did not throw any light on the subject.

TUBERCULOSIS.

[DEATH RATE—All forms, 1.315 (Lungs, 1.068; Other forms, 0.247)]

NOTIFICATIONS.—166 cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs were notified in 1925; 114 of these were alive at the end of the year, or 69 per cent., compared with 62 per cent. in 1923, and with 70 per cent. in 1924.

68 were notified to be suffering from other forms of the disease, and 52 of these were alive at the end of the year (77 per cent.) compared with 65 per cent. in 1923, and with 84 per cent. in 1924.

Sexes affected—

			<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Tuberculosis of Lungs	...	...	91	75
Other Forms	...	...	30	38
	Totals	...	121	113

The death rate from Phthisis has not fallen in proportion to the reduced number of cases notified. In fact there has been a slight increase in the death rate during the last three years, whereas it has gone down somewhat in England and Wales.

The number of cases notified in 1914 was 302, and the deaths were 102, compared with 141 notifications in 1924 and 100 deaths. Since 1909 the notifications have gradually approached the deaths from Phthisis. It would appear therefore that either a considerable number of cases are not notified or the disease has become more fatal, but less prevalent.

Analysis of the figures for previous years also brings out the following facts. The percentage alive at the end of the years of notification from 1913 to 1925 were as follows:—79, 75.5, 71.29, 76.01, 53.88, 63.6, 58.8, 57.6, 59.58, 46.6, 62.2, 70, and 84 (1925).

In my report for 1922, comparisons were made between the figures for 1912 and 1921, in reference to the after history of cases after notification.

The publicity given to the subject of Tuberculosis has probably created an objection on the part of many householders to having Tubercular cases as subtenants and has lead to the refusal of some property owners to accept Tubercular cases as tenants.

This has undoubtedly caused sufferers from the disease to refrain from consulting their medical attendants until the disease has become well advanced in many cases.

To ensure the early diagnosis of cases, the examination of contacts is a very important branch of the work of the Tuberculosis Institute. 176 such cases were examined by Dr. Johnson or his Assistant during 1925, compared with 208 in 1924, 224 in 1923, 141 in 1922, and 140 in 1921.

Figures show that there was a slight increase in the Tuberculosis death-rate at Newport during 1925, but there has been a considerable reduction in the death-rate from other forms of Tuberculosis compared with the period 1900-09—.38 to .247.

Arrangements were made during 1923 for the Tuberculosis Nurse to be taken over from the Welsh National Memorial Association to the Health Department, in order to improve the co-ordination of the work.

The after care of Tuberculosis cases which have been at Institutions requires more consideration in the following directions. Such work should be included in the Tuberculosis Scheme.

- i. Systematic supervision of advanced cases living at home.
- ii. Greater co-ordination with charities re advanced cases.
- iii. Extra nourishment for ex-Sanatorium and ex-Hospital cases.

- iv. Loan of shelters and beds, medical comforts—such as bed-pans, air cushions, air beds, etc., for advanced cases.
- v. Surgical dressings for home nursed cases.

The Returns of the Welsh National Memorial Association show the following work done at the Newport Institute for Borough patients.

	Males		Females		Totals
	Boys	Men	Girls	Women	
Number of Patients examined [including 176 Contacts] ...	132	155	134	177	598
Number diagnosed as T.B.					
Pulmonary ...	6	68	8	47	129
Non-Pulmonary ...	5	10	15	14	44
Total ...	11	78	23	61	173
Number of Contacts examined [included in above] ...	49	24	45	58	176
Number of Contacts found T.B.					
Pulmonary ...	3	4	1	6	14
Non-Pulmonary ...	—	—	1	—	1
Total ...	3	4	2	6	15
Number of Cases recommended to					
Hospital ...	10	62	9	42	123
Sanatorium ...	2	20	2	9	33
Total ...	12	82	11	51	156
Number of Cases admitted to					
Hospital ...	10	62	9	42	123
Sanatorium ...	3	20	4	8	35
Total ...	13	82	13	50	158

CHICKEN POX.

During the year 326 cases came to the knowledge of the department. It was most prevalent during the first quarter, when 129 cases were reported, whilst 121 were reported in the fourth quarter.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Facilities for free treatment for all suffering from Venereal Diseases are provided by arrangement with the Directors of the Royal Gwent Hospital, at the Out-Patient Department.

Since January, 1921, the arrangements for treatment have included five sessions per week, plus a session for special appointments, namely :—

Males—Mondays, 4 p.m.; Wednesdays, 2 p.m.; Thursdays, after Clinic for females (special appointments only); Fridays, 6 p.m.

Females—Mondays, 2 p.m.; Thursdays, 2 p.m.

Notices are hung up at Public and "Public Houses" lavatories giving particulars of the days and hours of the Clinics. Those in and near the docks, are printed in four languages for the convenience of Foreign Seafaring men.

An irrigation department, adjoining the Out-Patients Department was erected and equipped for providing irrigation treatment for males between their attendances at the medical sessions; this is already inadequate at times.

The total attendances during the years 1919-1925 were as follows :

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Attendances—Males	2276	2567	3297	3648	3361	3274	3522
do. Females	453	759	917	954	1326	1063	1497
do. Totals	<u>2729</u>	<u>3326</u>	<u>4214</u>	<u>4602</u>	<u>4687</u>	<u>4337</u>	<u>5019</u>

The new patients during 1925 were as follows :—

(Summary of Quarterly Returns).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Syphilis	... 125	... 40	... 165
Soft chancre	... 31	... 2	... 33
Gonorrhœa	... 153	... 26	... 179
Not V.D.	... 22	... 9	... 31
Totals...	<u>331</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>408</u>

Compared with 1924 there were more new cases of Syphilis and less of Gonorrhœa during 1925.

80 patients attended a full course of treatment—210 ceased to attend before completing treatment. The total attendances were higher than in 1924 or 1923.

The number of "In-Patient" days in 1925 was 669 compared with 568 in 1924.

The number of doses of Salvarsan Substitute given out to private practitioners from the Health Department was 381 compared with 182 in 1924, 209 in 1923, 156 in 1922 and 237 in 1921.

Facilities exist for the admission of girls or women requiring special indoor treatment at Cheltenham, and in London. Cases will be sent there if necessary.

The number of patients both male and female who cease to attend before completing treatment is still unsatisfactory. In the cases of sailors this is unavoidable. They are, however, provided with circulars giving information as to facilities for treatment in other ports, etc., and they are provided with cards upon which the treatment given is entered.

This failure on the part of a large proportion of the patients to continue treatment until the recognised course has been completed has up to the present rendered futile a large amount of the expenditure by Public Authorities in attempting to reduce the ravages of Venereal Diseases. If patients accept free treatment it is clearly their duty to persevere with the treatment until cured. A modified system of notification of Venereal Diseases, including the compulsory notification to the Medical Officer of Health of cases which have given up treatment prematurely would be beneficial in that direction.

Facilities for greater privacy in treatment are desirable for female patients. These are now provided for mothers and expectant mothers at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

ALLT-YR-YN HOSPITAL.

293 cases of Infectious Diseases were admitted during the year. 90 of the cases were from outside the Borough. The deaths numbered 11, a percentage fatality of 3.7. The daily average in Hospital was 26.3 patients. The number of cases admitted into the Hospital from outside the Borough was the largest on record.

Cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever were admitted from the districts controlled by the following District Councils:—St. Mellons Rural District, Magor Rural District, Llantarnam Urban District, Panteg Urban District, Pontypool Urban District, Caerleon Urban District, Machen and Bedwas Urban District, Llanfrechfa Urban District and Mynyddislwyn Rural District.

SCARLET FEVER.

76 per cent. of the cases notified in the town were removed to Hospital. 12 cases were also admitted from outside districts making a total of 129 cases with 2 deaths. The average age of the patients was 8.3 years, and the average stay in Hospital of those who recovered was 40 days.

TYPHOID FEVER.

40 cases were admitted into Hospital—35 of these were from the town. 87 per cent. of the notified cases received hospital treatment. The fatality rate was 7.5 per cent. of the cases admitted. The average age of the patients was 16.3 years, and the average stay in hospital of the cases that re-covered was 30.5 days.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

47 of the 54 cases of Diphtheria notified (87 per cent.) were admitted into Hospital; 72 were also admitted from outside districts, and one from the Barracks, making a total of 120 cases. Four cases proved fatal. The fatality of the Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup cases, was 3.3 per cent. The average stay of those who recovered was 27.5 days, and the average age of all the patients was 9.7 years.

There were also admitted into Hospital:—Cerebro Spinal Fever 1 case (fatal), Whooping Cough and Pneumonia 1, Pneumonia 1, and for Observation 1 case.

COST OF THE HOSPITAL.

The income for the year ending March, 1926, amounted to £692 4s. 9d. The cost of food per week per head for patients and staff was $9/1\frac{3}{4}$ compared with the following figures for previous years:—1898-9, $6/1\frac{1}{2}$; 1903-4, $4/0\frac{1}{2}$; 1908-9, $4/2\frac{1}{2}$; 1913-14, $4/3$; 1914-15, $4/10\frac{3}{4}$; 1915-16, $6/2$; 1917-18, $11/11\frac{3}{4}$; 1918-19, $12/6$; 1919-20, $11/1$; 1920-21, $13/-$; 1921-22, $9/11$; 1922-23, $10/6\frac{1}{2}$; 1923-4, $10/4$, and 1924, $9/9$. The daily average number of patients in hospital during the financial year was 26.3. The average cost per patient was £25 16s. 6d.

CEFN HOSPITAL.

No cases were admitted into the Port Sanitary Hospital during 1925.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

During 1925, 2,918 specimens were examined at the Health Department. The following is a summary of the work done:—

For Medical Practitioners. Throat and Nose swabs, 308; Sputum for Tubercle, 153; Faeces and Urine for Typhoid Fever, 1; Blood for ditto., 68; Smears for Gonococci, 4; Other specimens, 9; Total, 543.

School Contacts.—Swabs from Contacts, 45; Suspected cases of Diphtheria, 72; Other specimens, 1; Total, 118.

Health Department.—Swabs from notified cases of Diphtheria, 111; ditto., from Suspected cases, 12; ditto., from Contacts, 325; Sputum, nil; Smears for Gonococci, 18; Other Specimens, 16; Total, 482.

Allt-yr-yn Hospital Cases.—Throat and Nose swabs, 1,375; Blood for Typhoid, 6; Sputum, 1; Faeces, 81; Other Cases, 18; Total, 1,481.

Other Institutions.—Throat and Nose Swabs, 289; Blood for Typhoid, 3; Other, 2; Total, 294.

In many towns the bacteriological work is done under contract by outside Laboratories; the carrying out of this work by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff resulted in 1925 in a nett saving of over £290 to the ratepayers, in addition to ensuring a more expeditious performance of the work of diagnosis, etc.

PROPAGANDA AND PUBLICITY WORK.

From March 2nd to 8th (inclusive) a Health Week was organised.

21 meetings were held—8 on the east side of the river, and 13 on this side. It is estimated that the attendances numbered 12,890, plus some 3,000 reached by means of the "Attractascope," total of 15,890 persons reached directly; but undoubtedly a very large number were reached indirectly, by means of literature sold and distributed, advertisements (newspaper, car-bills and hand-bills) Cross-Word Puzzle, and newspaper articles.

At the beginning of the week the attendances were not so satisfactory as one could desire, but they improved as the week progressed, and general interest in the campaign accumulated enormously, until at the final meeting on Sunday night, the "Empire" was packed from floor to ceiling; hundreds were turned away. The number who gained admission was about 2,500.

The lecturer from the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, Mr. Partington, worked hard, and did his part well. His powerful appeals were very effective and greatly appreciated. The lecturer from Messrs. D. & W. Gibbs also gave some useful talks on teeth. The films shown throughout the week covered a very wide range of Public Health subjects, and served to impress on the audiences valuable lessons in Health matters.

The meetings for schoolchildren undoubtedly were very successful and instructive, and the Committee's thanks are due to the Education Committee and to Mr. Eaves for arranging for the attendance of so many school children.

ADVERTISING.

No less than 55,000 hand-bills were distributed, 3 advertisements appeared in *The South Wales Argus* as well as a Cross-Word Puzzle on Health Week, posters were displayed in the tram-cars, and sandwich boards were used. The "Attractascope" was displayed as often as possible in Queen's Square, and other means of advertising were adopted.

The campaign involved an immense amount of work, but the results, I feel sure, justify the effort and the cost. The total cost was £112 9s. 5d., less £20 18s. 0d. received from collections and £2 16s. 5d. by sale of literature—nett cost £88 15s. 0d.

The final nett cost to the Corporation after deducting the receipts from Government Grant was £36 19s. 7d. of which V.D. Account pays £14 15s. 10d.

NEWPORT CORPORATION MORTUARY.

The town possesses a model Mortuary with accommodation for 8 bodies, separate inspection and postmortem rooms, with lavatories, etc. The Mortuary is under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health. One of the Sanitary Inspectors acts as Mortuary Attendant.

MORTUARY STATISTICS.	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Bodies removed to Mortuary	47	28	23	31	47	39
Number of Post Mortems	19	12	15	19	30	20
Inquests <i>re</i> above	47	28	23	31	47	19

TRANSPORT OF THE SICK.

There are four Ambulances in the town for such work, namely: the Police Accident Ambulance stationed at the Central Fire Station, another Accident Ambulance at Lysaght's Works, the Woolston House Ambulance, and the Corporation Ambulance for Infectious cases.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN NEWPORT.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED FOR OR BY COUNTY BOROUGH AND PORT.

Allt-yr-yn Hospital.—For infectious diseases including Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, Pneumonia, Influenzal Pneumonia, Cerebro Spinal Fever, Encephalitis Lethargica, Pneumonia, complicated cases of Measles and Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis, Puerperal Fever and Ophthalmia Neonatorum (mother and child).

It is contemplated to use one Pavilion for Orthopædic cases after operation.

Cases from outside areas are admitted.

Cefn Port Sanitary Hospital.—This Hospital is used for Small Pox cases in the town or port. Cases from outside are also admitted.

Tuberculosis.—The W.N.M. Association have contracted to provide Hospital, Sanatorium and Dispensary treatment for Newport cases.

The nurse attached to the Dispensary is provided by the Health Committee and she visits cases at their homes.

Maternity Hospitals.—The Corporation have arranged for the admission of cases recommended by the Medical Staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme to a private nursing home. Patients contribute towards the cost according to their means.

The Corporation also subsidise the Nantyberry Home for unmarried mothers for admission of such cases for confinement and subsequent stay up to a period of six months.

Complicated cases of labour and Puerperal Fever are also admitted to the Royal Gwent Hospital, whilst Woolston House Infirmary has a large Maternity Home for poor law cases.

HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

Royal Gwent Hospital.—The Corporation through the Mayor subscribe towards the Hospital. Sick Children are admitted there and also into Wooloston House Infirmary.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee pay for Orthopædic cases admitted from the Clinic into the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff.

The Corporation also subscribe to the Porthcawl Rest for admission notes for mothers requiring rest, etc.

Professional Nursing in the Home—Since the closure of the Home Nursing Association for the Sick Poor in Commercial Road, there has been no provision for the home nursing of the sick, apart from Private Nursing Associations. During periods of epidemic the Health Committee has employed nurses temporarily for nursing children at their own homes.

ADMINISTRATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS AND KINDRED ACTS AND REGULATIONS.

During the year, 205 samples of various foods (19 different kinds) were taken and submitted for analysis. 134 of these were formal samples and 71 informal. 6.7 per cent. of the former and 3 per cent. of the latter were found to be adulterated. The percentage adulteration of all samples taken was 5.0. For the previous seven years the figures were 11.25, 5.7, 4.8, 7.0, 3.0, 4.76, and 2.45.

The articles found to be adulterated were 6 samples of separated milk (all containing added water), 2 of apples containing arsenic, and 3 of tinned peas containing copper.

Preservatives in Food.—Boric acid was found in several samples of butter and margarine in quantities varying from 4 to 29.4 grains of Boric Acid per lb.

Some of the locally made sausages also contained varying amounts of Boric Acid. The fact that the amount varied considerably shows that the trade does not know its own mind in the matter. Some sausages imported from other towns on the other hand contained no preservatives. Local makers should therefore be able to do the same.

Arsenic in Foods.—All the samples of apples (which were of American origin) were found to contain arsenic—the amount in each of 17 samples was less than 1/100th of a grain per lb, and therefore could not be considered to be adulterated but two samples contained respectively 1/52nd and 1/66th of a grain per lb. they belonged to one consignment which was traced and arrangements made with the owner to take the necessary steps to remove the poisonous substance, which fortunately is found only on the surface of the fruit.

Arsenic was also found in each of the 4 samples of Icing sugar submitted for analysis, but in quantities less than 1/100th of a grain per lb., therefore no action could be taken. The increasing number of articles of food found to contain arsenic is somewhat alarming especially as the poison is an accumulative one.

Quality of Milk.—The quality of the unadulterated milk sampled during the year was slightly below the average for the past 11 years, both as regards milk fat and solids not fat. The figures were:—

		Milk Fat.		Solids not Fat.
1925	...	3.55	...	8.83
1914—1924	...	3.66	...	8.84

38 of the 81 genuine samples, contained less than 3.5 per cent. of fat, whilst 14 samples contained 4.0 per cent. and over. 13 of the samples contained less than 8.7 per cent. of solids not fat and 32 had 8.9 per cent. and over.

As to seasonal variation, the samples taken in the fourth quarter of the year were the richest in quality, both in regard to milk fat and the non-fatty solids—3.95 per cent. and 9.0 per cent. respectively. The samples analysed in the first and second quarters were the poorest in milk fat (3.45 per cent.) and those taken in the second quarter gave the lowest figure for solids not fat 8.74 per cent.

There is a common impression that Sunday mornings milk supply contains the least fat—seven samples were taken one Sunday morning—four of them contained over 4 per cent. of fat, whilst three were of poor quality. The average, however, was 3.52 compared with a minimum requirement of 3 per cent. of fat.

INFRINGEMENTS, ADULTERATIONS & PROSECUTIONS

Date	Initials	OFFENCE.	Action taken and result
April 4	S.D.D., Ltd.	Milk—Separated—Contained 2.65 parts per cent. of added water	To pay 3 guineas cost. No conviction recorded because of good record of firm for 50 years, with no conviction against them.
4	„	Milk—Separated—Contained 3.79 parts per cent. of added water	
4	„	Milk—Separated—Contained 4.02 parts per cent. of added water	
4	„	Milk—Separated—Contained 3.68 parts per cent. of added water	
4	„	Milk—Separated—Contained 3.79 parts per cent. of added water	
4	„	Milk—Separated—Contained 3.79 parts per cent. of added water	
Dec. 29	J.C.S.&Co.	Apples—Contained 1/52nd gr. per lb. of Arsenious Oxide.	Informal samples from Wholesaler. Whole consignment treated to remove arsenic from surface of apple.
29	„	Apples—Contained 1/66th gr. per lb. of Arsenious Oxide.	
30	D.H.T.	Peas, Tinned—Contained 1.6 grs. per lb. of Hydrated Copper Sulphate.	Enquiries instituted as to source of peas. Vendors warned by M.O.H. and goods withdrawn from sale.
30	W.J.B.	Peas, Tinned—Contained 2.2 grs. per lb. of Hydrated Copper Sulphate.	
30	T.D.&Co.	Peas, Tinned—Contained 2.7 grs. per lb. of Hydrated Copper Sulphate.	

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK & CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917.

(1) Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream—

	(a) number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present
Milk	81	Nil.
Separated Milk	7	Nil.
Cream	1	Nil.
Condensed Milk	Nil.	Nil.

(2) Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statement on the labels as to preservatives were correct—4.

(1) Correct Statements made, 4.

(II) Statements incorrect, Nil.

(III) Percentage of Preservatives found in each Sample :—0.23, 0.26, 0.31, and 0.35 per cent.
Percentage stated on Statutory Label :—3 not exceeding 0.4 per cent.; 1 not exceeding 0.5 per cent.

(b) Determination made of Milk fat in Cream sold as preserved cream.

(I) Above 35 per cent.—4.

(II) Below 35 per cent.—Nil.

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed.

Nil.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken.

Nil.

(3) Thickening substances—Any evidence of their addition to cream or preserved cream.

Nil.

Action taken where found.

Nil.

(4) Other observations, if any

Nil.

WATER SUPPLY.

RESERVOIRS OF THE CORPORATION.

	Capacity.	Area.	Greatest Depth.
Ynis-y-fro ...	84,000,000 gallons	15 acres 3 rd	37 ft.
Do. Subsidy	36,000,000 gallons	9 acres 2 rds.	21 ft. 11 in.
Pant-yr-eos ...	145,000,000 gallons	15 acres 3 rds.	84 ft.
Wentwood ...	400,000,000 gallons	40 acres 0 rds.	90 ft.
	665,000,000		

It has been recognised for some years that the supply is not equal to the requirements of the town, particularly during years with low rain falls. Parliamentary sanction was obtained in 1920 for the Talybont Scheme, according to which the Corporation is empowered to draw the whole of the water of the upper portion of the Caerfennell Valley, with the exception of a quarter of a million gallons a day of compensation water. The gathering area consists of upland moors on the S.E. of the Brecon Beacons. The water will be drawn directly from intakes in the main stream, and after sedimentation and filtering through mechanical filters will be conveyed by a main capable of supplying about $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions of gallons per day. The water is very soft, the hardness varying from 1 to 5 degrees, during flood and dry weather respectively. The water has a certain amount of Plumbo-solvency action during floods which will necessitate treatment at times. There are a few farms on the lower portions of the gathering area which will also need dealing with. Apart from these details the water is a remarkably pure one and most admirably suitable for domestic and manufacturing purposes. The Scheme will be completed in 1927.

With the exception of a few houses in the rural areas of the town, every house is provided with a supply of water from the Corporation mains.

RAT AND MICE ACT.

Two professional rat catchers, one for the urban and one for the Port, are employed by the Corporation, and undoubtedly a great improvement has been brought about through the persistent efforts made to reduce the rat population and much money is being spent by tradesmen, etc., in rendering their premises rat proof.

The following tables give a summary of the work done and of the results achieved.

URBAN—

Number of premises found to be infested with rats, and baited, etc	...	...	133
Number of Poison Baits laid	...	...	50,000
Number of Rats killed—			
By Traps and Gins	...	...	37
Rat Lime	...	...	472
Dogs and Ferrets	...	...	346
By Poisons (estimated)	...	...	3718
Total	...	...	4,573

PORT—

Number of Poison Baits laid—66,950.

Number of Rats killed (Bodies recovered).				Where killed.	
	Male	Female	Total		
Brown	1079	2778	3857	On ships	1053
Black	351	721	1072	On shore	3871
Totals	1430	3499	4929		4929

TOTAL RATS DESTROYED—

Urban	...	...	...	4573
Port	...	...	...	4929
				9,502

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

NEW HOUSES.

The following table affords information respecting the number new houses erected since 1895 :—

		Number of Plans passed (less 20% for houses not erected).	Inhabitants per house	Yearly Average.	Void.
1895—1899	...	2222	—	444	—
1900—1904	...	1703	5.7	341	590 (1901)
1905—1909	...	1622	—	324	—
1910—1914	...	936	5.64	187	584 (1911)
1914—1918	...	166	6 (1918)	53	Nil. (1918)

	Houses Erected and Occupied (to June 30th)			Struck off Rate Book	Net Total
	Private Enterprise	Corporation	Total		
1919	--	—	—	—	—
1920	8	—	8	—	8
1921	21	102	123	4	119
1922	25	176	201	0	201
1923	56	150	206	3	203
1924	83	137*	220	6	214
1925	17	323†	340	1	339
1926	50	262	312	20	292
(June 30)		(Subsidy)			

* Including 57 Subsidy Houses.

† Including 315 Subsidy Houses.

147 Subsidy Houses erected outside the borough for Newport Residents are not included in figures.

From the end of 1918 to June 30th, 1926, 1,510 new houses have been erected within the borough, whilst 34 have been struck off the rate books. On the basis of an average of 5.5 persons per house in the new houses, they provided accommodation for 8,118 inhabitants, whilst the estimated increase in the population during that period was approximately 8,126, but during the last three years, the number of houses erected have more than provided for the increase in the population during that period.

The Housing problem is closely associated with the financial condition of the inhabitants. At the end of 1924, there were 2,972 unemployed persons on the local register, compared with 2,482 at the end of 1923, whilst the cost of living index figures at the end of 1923 and 1924 was 77 and 81 respectively.

Previous to the war, reference was made in each Annual Report of the necessity for cottages for those in receipt of small wages, in order to reduce the overcrowding among the poorer classes. This applies in particular to the unskilled workmen with several children.

The houses erected in towns under the various housing schemes since the war, has benefited those who can afford to pay the rents charged, especially those with small families; but the conditions under which a large proportion of the poorer people live constitute a serious menace to the health of the community. The question arises whether the financial aspect of the housing question should override the public health and sociological side of the problem.

Many of the poorer inhabitants have attempted to solve this defect in our housing schemes by erecting "shanties" and tents, and by occupying improvised vans in agricultural fields, and this cannot be prevented unless the authorities are prepared to provide wooden huts, &c., for the more or less temporary accommodation of such people.

CENSUS FIGURES.

In my report for 1923, particulars are given of overcrowding conditions revealed by the census of 1921. It was mentioned that there were 4,673 families at the time when that census was taken, who came under the category of "two room" or less per family, and that there was an average of 1.34 families per house in the town.

The Census return showed that 303 colliery employees and their families were living in Newport, owing presumably to the lack of housing accommodation in the neighbouring colliery districts.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT, ETC.

WORK DONE DURING 1925.

I. HOUSE INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) :—

Infectious Diseases enquiries	...	...	2348
Private Houses enquiries	...	...	} 1855
Systematic Inspection enquiries	...	...	
Vans and Tents	...	...	965
Registered Premises which were also			
Dwelling Houses	...	...	3764
Inspection <i>re</i> Cleanliness	...	...	2559
Inspection <i>re</i> Flushing Cisterns	...	...	1598
			13,089

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations, 1910:—

Systematic and others...	...	...	1855
--------------------------	-----	-----	------

(3) Number of Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation—24. (12 of these have been demolished by Great Western Railway Co., in Station improvements).

(4) Number of dwelling houses [exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading (3)] found not to be in all respects reasonably fit—1,010.

II. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the L.A. or their Officers—1,010.

III. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

One case taken before local Magistrates under Sections 91—94 Public Health Act, 1875—owner to pay £2 2s. 0d. costs. The continuing penalty was avoided by the owner doing the necessary repairs.

With the above exception, in all cases informal notices were served and the requirements were complied with without recourse to statutory action. A total of 19,388 visits and revisits were made in connection with the above work. 1,125 houses with an estimated population of 6,637 persons were on the Supervision List at the end of the year.

The difficulty of finding accommodation for the tenants occupying the 12 houses remaining unfit for habitation made it impossible to obtain closing orders. There are 50 huts, vans, and tents in occupation in addition to the above.

Flushing Cisterns—457 flushing cisterns were fixed on old properties during the year. This work entailed a total of 1,598 visits and re-visits. Very material progress has been made in dealing with the provision of flushing cisterns throughout the town. 3,856 houses have been provided with such cisterns since 1910.

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Houses Systematically Inspected ...	2420	1261	1485	1188	2607	1855
Houses dealt with by Committee ...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Houses Closed ...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Houses Repaired ...	857	1333	1195	855	1179	1010
No. of Visits for Supervision of Work ...	1820	3385	3956	2050	3074	3776
<i>Re Cleanliness—</i>						
No. of Houses put on Supervision List	75	162	205	92	38	2
No. of Visits and Re-visits ...	656	2878	2746	2465	4312	2926
No. of Notices Verbal and Written	495	466	261	250	323	618

It will be seen by the above table that much attention was paid to this department of the work during 1925. Its demands on the time of the Inspectorial Staff are increasing continuously. It necessarily follows that less inspections are possible in respect to other matters.

MEAT INSPECTION.

70,747 lbs—approximately $31\frac{1}{2}$ tons of meat, fish and tinned foods, etc., were condemned and surrendered during the year. $\frac{3}{5}$ th of this total was condemned at the Public Slaughter House, $\frac{1}{10}$ th at the provision market, and nearly $\frac{2}{7}$ th at private premises. Over six tons of Tuberculous meat was condemned, and nearly ten tons of the condemned food was decomposed—the larger portion of this consisted of consignments of fish unfit for food.

A large proportion of carcasses were affected by “fluke” and dropsy and nearly five tons of meat had to be condemned owing to the prevalence of this disease, especially among sheep. A number of “screw” animals were purchased by two or three butchers and sent to the Public Slaughter House, this led to the condemnation of over three tons of “emaciated” meat.

The protection of meat, etc., from contamination has lately received very commendable attention; but of still greater importance is the protection of foods eaten in a raw state, such as milk, butter, cheese, many fruits and numerous other foods.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

The total number of animals slaughtered there in 1925 was 36,241 including 3,591 beasts, 2,251 calves, 12,181 pigs, 6,898 sheep and 11,320 lambs, compared with a total of 26,826 animals during 1913—a typical pre-war year and with an average of 33,960 during the the previous five years.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Bye-laws exist for the Regulation of these premises. The conditions of overcrowding which exist in the town have seriously interfered with their proper control. 157 inspections were made to Registered Sub-let Houses (of which there were 16) and 13 notices were served to remedy defects, etc.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

During the year 1925 they numbered 35, and provided accommodation for 336 seamen. 393 visits were made to these houses, namely, 388 inspections and five re-visits. There was not a single breach of the regulations during the whole year. At the end of the year each licensed house was thoroughly overhauled, and reported upon, and the old licences collected with the applications for the renewal of the licences for 1926. 32 applications were received, 3 having given up.

It is a requirement that each licensee must thoroughly cleanse and renovate the registered rooms before renewal of the license is recommended; this has been done.

I may say that the licensees are always anxious to comply with the regulations or any suggestions from the Health Department.

Scavenging.—Moveable tins are in general use, but unfortunately a large proportion of them are improvised from wooden boxes, etc., and they are coverless and therefore very unsatisfactory, especially during wet weather, as the contents become very wet and offensive. The Nuisance Bye-Laws, numbers 4 to 8, require revision. The Refuse is disposed of at the Corporation Destructor and on Refuse tips—the latter still require attention as they are the cause of frequent complaints.

The following is a summary of the work done in connection with Factories, Workshops, and Outworkers premises :—

1.—INSPECTIONS AND SUMMARY.

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Re-visits (for supervision of work)	No. of Nuisances discovered	No. of Notices Served
Factories ...	149	71	53	13	9
Workshops (including Bakehouses) ...	865	3935	403	132	86
Outworkers Premises ...	46	74	19	2	2
Totals ...	1060	4080	475	147	97

There were 26 cases of notifiable infectious diseases on registered premises of all kinds in 1925.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA.

Sunshine, maximum and minimum shade temperatures, and rain-fall records are taken daily at Allt-yr-yn Hospital. Barometric readings, and 1-foot and 4-foot earth temperatures are taken daily at the Health Department and Water Works yard respectively.

The rain fall in 1925 was 46.48 at Allt-yr-yn Hospital compared with an average of 40.28 inches for the previous five years and the hours of bright sunshine during the year were 1669.2 compared with an average of 1623.5 hours during the years 1919-23, and with 1464.5 during 1924.

There were 2 weeks during the year with over three inches of rain per week, during the week ending October 24th 4.05 inches were recorded. The total for the last quarter was 14.29 inches. There were 8 weeks during the year when no rain fell. They were divided into 4 periods only—Two of 3 weeks and two of one week,

The following is a summary of the inspections, etc., made by Senior Inspector Spencer E. Jones, the Assistant Inspectors and Health Visitors, during 1925 :—to registered premises, 9,858; Inspections, re meat, food, etc., 12,675; re Infectious Diseases, birth enquiries, private houses, etc., 31,604; making a grand total of 54,137.

It is a pleasure to be able to report again that the work performed by the staff of the Health Department has been both conscientious and thorough, and that it has been carried out with very little friction, in spite of the amount of work which had to be done by owners, often involving very considerable expenditure of money.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. HOWARD JONES,

Medical Officer of Health

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1925.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE FOR PAST FIVE YEARS.

Year	No. of Regd. Premises	Inspections made of all kinds of Prem- ises (including Registered Premises)	Re-visits	Nuisances Discovered	Notices Served
1920	1334	27841	13389	2423	1143
1921	1356	32212	12722	1927	1110
1922	1465	35182	13509	2245	1377
1923	1263	34732	14475	2266	1539
1924	1384	34611	11774	1829	1314
Averages	1360	32915.6	13174	2138	1296.6
1925	1271	40319	13818	1950	1418

705 complaints were received, against 556 last year. Most of these complaints were made in connection with the Rent (Restrictions) Act. After inspection, in all genuine cases informal notices were served on the owners to abate the nuisances complained of; it is astonishing what a number of these complaints were trivial or due to spite. In many instances the tenants were in arrears with their rents. In nearly all such cases the owners were prepared to do the work when efforts were made to pay up the rent. The tenants were always informed of this, but naturally there was great difficulty in getting repairs done under such conditions. The policy of the Health Department is to help both tenant and owner.

SUPERVISION OF NEW AND REPAIRED PROPERTY.

The number of houses on the list is 1,125. The number put on during the year was 2. The primary inspections numbered 2,559. In 2,308 inspections the houses were found satisfactory. A certain number of houses had minor faults, due to negligence on the part of

the tenants, and it was only necessary to caution them. In 80 cases written notices were served on dirty tenants and sub-tenants, in addition to 518 verbal notices. 580 re-visits were made to see that the notices were complied with. It was not necessary to take proceedings as the notices were fully and quickly complied with.

FLUSHING CISTERNS FOR WATER CLOSETS.

Under Section 126 of the Newport Corporation Act, 1889, 1,598 houses were inspected. 1,005 of these houses had w.c. flushes; 593 were without any flushing apparatus, notices were served on the owners, and in addition, 3 notices for other premises, where flushing cisterns were found to be absent—as a result 457 flushes, etc., were fixed during the year.

STABLES.

The number of visits paid to stables was 1,134. Owing to the rapid increase of motor vehicles the number of horses is rapidly diminishing. During the fly season, the 269 stables in the Borough were sprayed with disinfectants at frequent intervals to kill flies and prevent them breeding. 4 notices were served on occupiers for accumulation of manure.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP, ETC., ACTS.

The duties under the above Acts have been carried out as well as the limited staff allowed. There were 1,060 premises on the Register. Inspections, 4,080; nuisances dealt with, 147; notices served, 97; and re-visits in order to see the nuisances abated, 475. Whenever cleansing or lime washing was necessary and brought to the notice of the occupiers it was promptly attended to. The domestic workshop and homework premises have been frequently visited to see that the work is not carried on under insanitary conditions and that there is no infectious disease on the premises.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 12 within the Borough, the same number as last year. 588 inspections were made of them. Of the 12 nuisances discovered only 5 were due to want of cleanliness; on the whole they were well kept, and no breach of the Regulations was discovered that would justify court proceedings. 2 cases of Erysipelas and one of Tuberculosis occurred in these premises.

SUB-LET HOUSES (*or Houses Let in Lodgings*).

The Bye-Laws have been applied only to those houses which require special supervision (16). Considerable trouble has been experienced in preventing overcrowding owing to the shortage of accommodation in the Borough. The sub-tenants of these particular houses have little respect for or sense of morality, or idea of personal cleanliness. To keep these houses up to Registration Standard, daily visits are needed with frequent night inspections. But this is quite impossible with the present staff. 157 inspections were made. 13 of the 27 nuisances discovered were due to the want of cleanliness. 6 of the Houses were visited by night. Breaches of the Regulations in regard to sleeping arrangements were discovered in 4 instances and the keepers were severely reprimanded.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

35 of these premises were licensed at the end of the year. Two less than last year. The inspections numbered 388. Not a single nuisance or Breach of Regulations was discovered. Before licensing any applicant satisfactory police reports must be forthcoming. Three cases of Diphtheria, 1 of Scarlet Fever and one of Tuberculosis occurred in these premises during the year. All the cases were removed to Hospital.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The work of Food Inspection assumes more and more importance and involves a considerable amount of time of the staff. No less than 17,125 visits were made during 1925. The Provision Market, Fish Stores, Railway Station, etc., are inspected every morning before 9-0 a.m., and every Saturday night from 6-0 to 8-30 an inspector is on duty, more particularly at the Market. The early morning inspections prevent a large quantity of stale meat and, especially fish from being sold to street hawkers.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, came into operation April 1st, 1925. "Meat" means the flesh of cattle, swine, sheep or goats, including bacon, ham, edible offal and fat which is sold or intended for sale for human consumption.

It is difficult to understand why the Ministry of Health excluded from the Regulations such articles of food as cooked meat, sausages, poultry, rabbits, fish, butter, margarine, lard, cheese, cream, sugar, bread, cakes, confectionery, dried fruit, etc. Evidence can be obtained to prove that these articles of food are continually being contaminated by handling, dirt, dust, and flies. Nearly all these articles of food are eaten without any further preparation. From

an inspection point of view it would have involved very little more work to have these articles of food under constant supervision, with the result that much of the contamination would have been prevented and the purveyors forced to be more careful to protect the foods they sell.

In Shaftesbury Street there are five Meat Stores and Cold Storage Premises, where a considerable amount of meat is daily in the course of transit, or handled, sold, and stored. It was found necessary to put an Inspector on duty from 8 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. every day to keep these Meat Stores under proper supervision, and to see that the Meat Regulations were efficiently carried out. Fortunately these premises are near one another. By the end of two months we were able to dispense with daily inspection and the District Inspector was able to do all that was required. Three of the Meat Stores had to raise their hanging rails to keep the meat 18 inches above the floor. All the stores were repaired and renovated throughout. The employees were provided with clean, washable coats and head coverings.

Vehicles were cleansed, and clean washable canvas coverings provided. Carriers were provided with clean washable coats and head coverings which were worn regularly. The Railway Companies were the chief offenders for a short time, but after the local managers were interviewed the Regulations were strictly observed.

The number of inspections made under the Meat Regulations were:—Butchers' premises, 4,171; Provision Shops, 1,651; Meat Stores, 1,695; Vehicles, 1,842; G.W.R. and other companies, 810; Private Slaughterhouses, 1,004; Public Slaughterhouses, 1,027; Total, 12,200.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are three—all at Maindee. They have received 1,004 visits. At two of them a few sheep are slaughtered each week during the year; but no cattle, while in the other slaughterhouse about a dozen pigs are slaughtered weekly. All the carcasses were examined and found to be healthy, only 154 lbs (of Pork) was condemned throughout the year. The premises were kept in a cleanly condition.

BAKEHOUSES.

The number on the register was 70 within the Borough; Inspections, 690 during the year. The number of nuisances discovered in the course of inspection was 69 for which 43 notices were served; 210 re-visits were paid in order to get the notices complied with—57 of the nuisances were due to want of cleanliness—need for lime-washing in 40 instances. Nearly all of these premises are of modern construction and on the whole are kept in a good sanitary condition.

COW SHEDS (12); MILKSHOPS (158); DAIRIES, (2).

The 172 premises on the register have received 1,859 inspections, only four nuisances or breaches of the Regulations were discovered in the course of inspection. The conditions under which milk is stored and sold are improving considerably; but further improvements are still necessary especially in the general shops; the vendors on the outskirts of the Town are very necessary as they supply a public need, and to remove them from the Register would inconvenience the public, but they require strict supervision. The sale of milk in bottles is becoming more general; but the system is open to abuse and some retailers have to be closely supervised to prevent bottling in the streets. The bringing into force of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, will further aid authorities in securing for the Public a supply of clean wholesome milk.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

SPENCER E. JONES,

Senior Sanitary Inspector

TABLE 1
CENSUS STATISTICS RELATING TO THE VARIOUS WARDS REVISED TO JUNE, 1925.

Wards	Area in Acres	Census 1921							June 30th, 1925											
		No. of Persons			Estimated No. of Houses			Average No. of Persons per Inhabited House	Year's Increase	Total Increase since last Census	Estimated Population			No. of Houses Built in 12 months	New Houses since Census	Estimated No. of Houses in Borough			Average No. of Persons per Dwelling House	Density (persons per acre)
		Male	Female	Total	Inha- bited	Void	Total				Male	Female	Total			Inha- bited	Void	Total		
Crindau ...	277	4869	4747	9616	1599	...	1599	6·01	29	116	4929	4803	9732	16	16	1612	3	1615	6·03	35·13
Caerau ...	502	4530	5171	9701	1821	6	1827	5·3	112	543	4785	5459	10244	61	134—2	1947	12	1959	5·23	20·41
St. Woolos	244	3520	4341	7861	1476	7	1483	5·3	41	2	3520	4339	7859	22	34	1505	12	1517	5·18	32·21
Tredegarr ...	79	4087	3985	8072	1106	...	1106	7·3	8	56	4116	4012	8128	5—1 ^g	7—1	1110	2	1112	7·31	102·87
Alexandra ...	1251	6288	5041	11329 ^b	1337	3	1340	7·9	13	150	6372	5107	11479 ^b	7	11	1347	4	1351	7·95	9·18
Central ...	194	4226	3775	8001 ^b	1044	...	1044	7·6	...	42	4249	3794	8043 ^b	...	—3	1037	4	1041	7·65	41·46
St. Julians ...	421	5053	5315	10368	2041	...	2041	5·08	260	616	5354	5630	10984	141	234—4	2265	6	2271	4·84	26·09
Maindee ...	273	3721	3925	7646	1497	5	1502	5·1	15	29	3736	3939	7675	8	22	1514	10	1524	5·03	28·11
Victoria ...	175	4665	4654	9319 ^b	1599	1	1600	5·8	17	85	4709	4695	9404 ^b	9	19	1615	4	1619	5·81	53·71
Lliswerry ...	1604	5927	5860	11787 ^b	1894	10	1904	6·2	131	2018	6943	6862	13805 ^b	71	490	2394	1	2394	5·76	8·61
Whole Borough ...	5020 ^a	46886	46814	93700 ^b	15414	32	15446	6·02 ^f	626	3653	48713	48640	97353 ^b	340 —1 339 ^d	967 —10 957 ^e	16345	58	16403	5·88 ^f	19·39

^a Includes 589 acres covered by water.

^b Includes Shipping Population. Total 828.

^d Includes 315 Subsidy Houses and 8 built under Corporation Scheme.

^e Includes [in Total] 414 Houses built under Corporation Scheme (excluding Subsidy Houses).

^f Shipping Population excluded.

^g Pulled down.

TABLE 3

Vital Statistics of whole district during 1925, and previous years.

YEAR	Population Estimated to middle of each year	Births			Total Deaths Registered in the District			Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Un- corrected No.	Net		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages		
			No.	Rate					No.	Rate per 1000 Net birth	No.	Rate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
5 Years' Average 1915-1919	{ 82,222 * 89,694 †	1956	1963	21.88	1061	12.90	84	163	183	93.1	1140	13.87	
5 Years' Average 1920-1924	{ 94,305	2282	2255	23.91	1171	12.41	148	69	164	72.6	1093	11.59	
1920	90,728	2642	2625	28.93	1177	12.97	137	86	203	77.3	1126	12.41	
1921	93,700	2382	2362	25.21	1112	11.87	146	71	195	82.5	1037	11.07	
1922	94,880	2136	2104	22.18	1287	13.56	153	60	134	63.7	1194	12.58	
1923	95,490	2130	2102	22.01	1118	11.71	153	55	136	64.7	1020	10.68	
1924	96,727	2120	2083	21.54	1159	11.98	143	73	151	72.4	1089	11.26	
1925	97,353	1989	1990	20.44	1217	12.51	126	63	177	88.9	1154	11.85	

* Civil population for Death Rates.

† Population for Birth rates.

TABLE 4.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING YEAR 1925.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year of age.

CAUSE OF DEATH		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Wk's	1 to 3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All Causes	Certified	51	8	8	7	74	27	23	23	24	171
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Inquests	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	5
Small-pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
Scarlet Fever		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough		...	...	...	1	1	5	...	2	5	13
Diphtheria and Croup		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Erysipelas		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tub. Meningitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Abdominal Tub.		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Other Tub. Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (Not T.B.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Convulsions		...	1	1	...	1	3	1	1	1	6
Laryngitis		...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis		...	...	1	...	3	4	4	6	4	21
Pneumonia (all forms)		...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	9	19
Diarrhoea		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Enteritis		...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	2	10
Gastritis		...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
Syphilis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ven. Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Injury at Birth		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis		...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Congen. Malformation		...	2	1	1	...	4	5	1	...	11
Premature Birth		...	36	4	4	1	45	2	...	...	47
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus		...	5	...	...	2	7	6	2	...	15
Other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs		...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	5
Pemphigus Neonatorum		...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Other Causes		...	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	1	7
Diseases ill-defined or unknown		...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Totals		52	8	7	8	75	29	24	24	25	177

Nett Births registered during the calendar year:—
Legitimate, 1,925; Illegitimate, 65

Nett Deaths registered during the calendar year:—
Legitimate, 167; Illegitimate, 10.

Infant Death Rate: Legitimate, 86.7; Illegitimate, 153.8. Total 88.9.
Deaths from all causes at all Ages: 1,154. Population, 97,353.

TABLE 5

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

SUMMARY for Year ending 31st December, 1925.

Mothers on Register	Crindau	Central	Alexandra	Maindee	Liewerry	Whole Town
Old	227	352	211	255	204	1249
New	61	110	71	73	77	392
Inward Transfers	2	7	...	3	3	15
Total	290	469	282	331	284	1656
Less	53	87	60	65	49	314
Outward Transfers	3	5	4	5	...	17
Deaths	1	1	1	...	...	3
Nett Total	233	376	217	261	235	1322
Expectant Mothers—Old	11	20	13	14	22	80
(included in above New	26	39	34	23	42	164
figures)	37	59	47	37	64	244
Total	39	95	56	67	50	307
Old	83	97	73	77	81	411
New	...	2	...	..	1	3
Inwards Transfers	122	194	129	144	132	721
Total	54	119	74	86	72	405
(Passed into 2nd year	1	1	...	2	...	7
Less	1	...	1	1	...	3
Outward Transfers	3	3	2	2	5	15
Deaths	60	71	52	53	55	291
Nett Total	240	352	224	244	192	1252
Children on Register	21	66	48	36	42	213
Old	54	119	74	86	72	405
New	2	7	...	3	4	16
Transferred from Infants	317	544	346	369	310	1886
Inward Transfers	32	61	44	37	47	221
Total	5	5	4	2	...	16
(Passed into 5th year	...	104	70	62	48	344
Less	...	1	3	...	2	6
Outward Transfers	220	373	225	268	213	1299
Deaths	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals
Nett Total	Prim.	Prim.	Prim.	Prim.	Prim.	Prim.
Medical Examinations	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Expectant Mothers	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
Other Mothers	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Total Mothers	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Infants under 1 year	195	501	280	183	445	1604
Children 1-5 years	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Total	890	1595	710	803	698	4696
Attendances	1970	3358	1772	1425	1400	9925
Other Mothers	5538	9385	4693	4294	4107	28017
Expectant Mothers	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
(included in totals)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Total	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Infants under 1 year	195	501	280	183	445	1604
Children 1-5 years	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Total	890	1595	710	803	698	4696
Attendances	1970	3358	1772	1425	1400	9925
Other Mothers	5538	9385	4693	4294	4107	28017
Expectant Mothers	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
(included in totals)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Total	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Infants under 1 year	195	501	280	183	445	1604
Children 1-5 years	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Total	890	1595	710	803	698	4696
Attendances	1970	3358	1772	1425	1400	9925
Other Mothers	5538	9385	4693	4294	4107	28017
Expectant Mothers	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
(included in totals)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Total	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Infants under 1 year	195	501	280	183	445	1604
Children 1-5 years	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Total	890	1595	710	803	698	4696
Attendances	1970	3358	1772	1425	1400	9925
Other Mothers	5538	9385	4693	4294	4107	28017
Expectant Mothers	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
(included in totals)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Total	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Infants under 1 year	195	501	280	183	445	1604
Children 1-5 years	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Total	890	1595	710	803	698	4696
Attendances	1970	3358	1772	1425	1400	9925
Other Mothers	5538	9385	4693	4294	4107	28017
Expectant Mothers	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
(included in totals)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Total	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Infants under 1 year	195	501	280	183	445	1604
Children 1-5 years	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Total	890	1595	710	803	698	4696
Attendances	1970	3358	1772	1425	1400	9925
Other Mothers	5538	9385	4693	4294	4107	28017
Expectant Mothers	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
(included in totals)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Total	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Infants under 1 year	195	501	280	183	445	1604
Children 1-5 years	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Total	890	1595	710	803	698	4696
Attendances	1970	3358	1772	1425	1400	9925
Other Mothers	5538	9385	4693	4294	4107	28017
Expectant Mothers	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
(included in totals)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Total	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Infants under 1 year	195	501	280	183	445	1604
Children 1-5 years	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Total	890	1595	710	803	698	4696
Attendances	1970	3358	1772	1425	1400	9925
Other Mothers	5538	9385	4693	4294	4107	28017
Expectant Mothers	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
(included in totals)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Total	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Infants under 1 year	195	501	280	183	445	1604
Children 1-5 years	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Total	890	1595	710	803	698	4696
Attendances	1970	3358	1772	1425	1400	9925
Other Mothers	5538	9385	4693	4294	4107	28017
Expectant Mothers	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
(included in totals)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Total	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Infants under 1 year	195	501	280	183	445	1604
Children 1-5 years	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Total	890	1595	710	803	698	4696
Attendances	1970	3358	1772	1425	1400	9925
Other Mothers	5538	9385	4693	4294	4107	28017
Expectant Mothers	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
(included in totals)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Total	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Infants under 1 year	195	501	280	183	445	1604
Children 1-5 years	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Total	890	1595	710	803	698	4696
Attendances	1970	3358	1772	1425	1400	9925
Other Mothers	5538	9385	4693	4294	4107	28017
Expectant Mothers	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
(included in totals)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Total	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Infants under 1 year	195	501	280	183	445	1604
Children 1-5 years	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Total	890	1595	710	803	698	4696
Attendances	1970	3358	1772	1425	1400	9925
Other Mothers	5538	9385	4693	4294	4107	28017
Expectant Mothers	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
(included in totals)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Total	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Infants under 1 year	195	501	280	183	445	1604
Children 1-5 years	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Total	890	1595	710	803	698	4696
Attendances	1970	3358	1772	1425	1400	9925
Other Mothers	5538	9385	4693	4294	4107	28017
Expectant Mothers	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
(included in totals)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Total	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Infants under 1 year	195	501	280	183	445	1604
Children 1-5 years	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Total	890	1595	710	803	698	4696
Attendances	1970	3358	1772	1425	1400	9925
Other Mothers	5538	9385	4693	4294	4107	28017
Expectant Mothers	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
(included in totals)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Total	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Infants under 1 year	195	501	280	183	445	1604
Children 1-5 years	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Total	890	1595	710	803	698	4696
Attendances	1970	3358	1772	1425	1400	9925
Other Mothers	5538	9385	4693	4294	4107	28017
Expectant Mothers	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
(included in totals)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Total	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Infants under 1 year	195	501	280	183	445	1604
Children 1-5 years	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Total	890	1595	710	803	698	4696
Attendances	1970	3358	1772	1425	1400	9925
Other Mothers	5538	9385	4693	4294	4107	28017
Expectant Mothers	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
(included in totals)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Total	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Infants under 1 year	195	501	280	183	445	1604
Children 1-5 years	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Total	890	1595	710	803	698	4696
Attendances	1970	3358	1772	1425	1400	9925
Other Mothers	5538	9385	4693	4294	4107	28017
Expectant Mothers	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
(included in totals)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Total	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Infants under 1 year	195	501	280	183	445	1604
Children 1-5 years	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Total	890	1595	710	803	698	4696
Attendances	1970	3358	1772	1425	1400	9925
Other Mothers	5538	9385	4693	4294	4107	28017
Expectant Mothers	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
(included in totals)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Total	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Infants under 1 year	195	501	280	183	445	1604
Children 1-5 years	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Total	890	1595	710	803	698	4696
Attendances	1970	3358	1772	1425	1400	9925
Other Mothers	5538	9385	4693	4294	4107	28017
Expectant Mothers	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
(included in totals)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Total	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Infants under 1 year	195	501	280	183	445	1604
Children 1-5 years	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Total	890	1595	710	803	698	4696
Attendances	1970	3358	1772	1425	1400	9925
Other Mothers	5538	9385	4693	4294	4107	28017
Expectant Mothers	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
(included in totals)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Total	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Infants under 1 year	195	501	280	183	445	1604
Children 1-5 years	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Total	890	1595	710	803	698	4696
Attendances	1970	3358	1772	1425	1400	9925
Other Mothers	5538	9385	4693	4294	4107	28017
Expectant Mothers	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly
(included in totals)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
Total	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Infants under 1 year	195	501	280	183	445	1604
Children 1-5 years	2878	4432	2211	2066	2009	13396
Total	890	1595	710	803	698	4696
Attendances	1970	3358	1772	1425	1400	9925
Other Mothers	5538					

TABLE 6
WARD SUMMARY.

Summary of Cases supplied with Fresh and Dried Milk, Year ended, December 31st, 1925.

WARD	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total Cases	Fresh Milk		Dried Milk	
							Amount in Pints	Cost £ s. d.	Amount in lbs.	Cost £ s. d.
Crindau	1	15	...	8	9	33	997½	11 7 7	50	4 3 4
Caerau	...	2	3	3	3	11	287	2 16 5½	12	1 0 0
St. Woollos	...	1	...	1	...	2	42	0 10 6	3	0 5 0
Tredegar	4	8	1	6	6	25	840	8 18 8¼	18	1 10 0
Alexandra	6	21	1	6	16	50	1588	17 8 5¾	36	2 19 0
Central	1	15	1	3	8	28	980	10 14 1¾	6	0 10 0
St. Julians	2	10	1	8	1	22	455	4 17 10½	54	4 9 6
Maindee	1	6	2	3	5	17	308	3 14 0¾	26	2 2 0
Victoria	...	3	...	2	1	6	126	1 9 9	11	0 18 4
Llswerry	2	12	2	9	5	30	1198	14 15 8½	36	3 0 0
Totals	17	93	11	49	54	224	6821½	76 13 2	252	20 17 2

Total £97 10 4

TABLE 7

Showing for comparison Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality for the year 1925, of Newport, Mon.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales and other Districts and Newport have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1925, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1924. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	Birth-Rate per 1,000 Total Population	Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population								Rate per 1,000 Births		Percentage of Total Deaths			
		All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 yrs.	Total Deaths under 1 year	Causes of Death Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases	Uncertified Causes of Death
England and Wales	18.3	12.2	0.01	...	0.13	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.32	0.47	8.4	75	92.1	6.9	1.0
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	18.8	12.2	0.01	...	0.17	0.03	0.18	0.09	0.30	0.43	10.8	79	92.1	7.3	0.6
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000)	18.3	11.2	0.01	...	0.15	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.31	0.38	7.6	74	93.0	5.9	1.1
London	18.0	11.7	0.01	...	0.08	0.02	0.19	0.11	0.23	0.46	10.6	67	91.1	8.9	0.0
NEWPORT, MON.	20.4	11.8	0.01	...	0.17	0.02	0.27	0.02	0.27	0.50	6.0	90	92.9	7.1	...

TABLE 9

VACCINATION STATISTICS.

Returns as to the Vaccination of Children Born each Year from July 1st, 1896,
to June 30th, 1925.

YEAR (ended June 30)	Births	Successfully Vaccinated	In- susceptible of Vaccination	Had Small Pox	Dead Unvaccinated	Postponed by Medical Certificate	Removed to Districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been appraised	Removed to Districts unknown or that cannot be reached, and cases not having been found	In Abeyance	Certificates of Exemption	Percentage successfully Vaccinated
1897	1995	1614	13	...	223	27	25	73	20	...	93.0
1898	2160	1598	28	...	249	69	4	100	97	15	85.04
1899	2226	1545	26	1	269	94	10	93	103	78	80.4
1900	2103	1534	7	...	?	49	11	79	60	110	?
1901	2185	1627	6	1	269	23	16	99	32	113	85.9
1902	2213	1799	5	...	219	30	10	66	9	75	90.9
1903	2345	1910	4	...	222	43	15	69	13	69	90.3
1904	2281	1809	7	...	260	57	12	60	5	71	90.4
1905	2365	1881	12	...	226	56	18	80	3	89	89.1
1906	2354	1759	8	...	247	124	13	99	6	98	84.3
1907	2427	1798	9	...	247	115	13	143	6	96	83.3
1908	2479	1580	7	...	240	201	16	162	9	264	71.3
1909	2520	1470	8	...	208	106	14	170	4	540	64.1
1910	2452	1306	11	...	216	93	11	151	2	662	58.9
1911	2348	1048	3	...	206	100	14	152	5	820	49.3
1912	2340	968	6	...	214	75	10	164	...	903	45.8
1913	2301	922	4	...	190	72	12	121	...	980	44.0
1914	2443	885	4	...	206	117	9	152	...	1070	39.7
1915	2148	739	2	...	153	104	13	137	...	970	37.3
1916	2043	763	3	...	151	117	16	105	...	885	40.7
1917	1891	695	3	...	132	125	11	82	...	843	39.8
1918	1786	653	8	...	137	114	10	59	...	805	40.0
1919	1762	603	5	...	132	107	5	86	...	824	37.2
1920	2575	852	5	...	161	138	11	79	...	1329	35.5
1921	2458	751	4	...	127	105	12	60	...	1399	32.4
1922	2250	722	1	...	137	77	16	52	...	1245	34.4
1923	2141	819	3	...	103	84	12	64	4	1052	40.5
1924	2089	837	6	...	104	109	16	56	10	951	42.6
1925	2082	658	3	...	120	94	18	64	15	1110	33.9

TABLE 10
ANALYSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS, YEAR, 1925.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT												At all Ages	Corresponding Period last year	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD										*NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH WARD										Cases Admitted from Outside Borough	Total Admissions					
	At Ages—Years														Crindau	Caerau	St. Woolos	Tredegar	Alexandra	Central	St. Julians	Maindee	Victoria	Llswerry	Crindau	Caerau	St. Woolos	Tredegar	Alexandra	Central	St. Julians	Maindee	Victoria	Llswerry							
	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up-wards																													
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup—																																									
Males ...	2	...	4	8	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	54	36	6	8	12	7	3	5	3	2	3	5	6	6	11	6	3	5	1	2	3	4	72	119					
Females ...	1	...	9	11	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	...																													
Erysipelas—																																									
Males ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4	4	5	3	42	18	1	6	4	3	7	8	1	4	3	5	...	1	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	8					
Females ...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	4	4	1	4	3																													
Scarlet Fever—																																									
Males ...	1	...	15	32	11	4	1	2	2	...	...	...	154	161	11	9	12	9	23	6	30	7	18	29	8	7	10	7	17	6	22	5	11	24	12	129					
Females ...	...	2	23	41	13	4	1	1	1	...	...	...																													
Enteric Fever—																																									
Males ...	1	...	5	4	3	1	1	4	1	...	2	...	39	7	3	2	6	8	11	1	7	1	...	...	2	1	5	8	11	1	5	1	...	...	6	40					
Females ...	...	...	1	3	3	6	1	2	...	1	...	...																													
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	2	1	...	...	12	6	2	1	...	1	5	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	8					
Tuberculosis (Lungs)—																																									
Males ...	1	...	3	3	3	12	11	16	17	12	7	6	166	141	24	11	7	13	12	29	24	6	20	20	19 ¹	8 ²	6	10	14	16	24 ¹	7	13	22 ¹	...	139					
Females ...	...	...	1	3	7	9	18	15	10	6	4	2																													
(Other Forms)—																																									
Males ...	3	4	3	7	3	4	3	1	...	1	1	...	68	63	6	8	5	1	6	4	7	2	4	25	2	2	1	1	...	1	4	3	2	8	...	24					
Females ...	...	2	4	7	3	7	9	4	1	...	...	...																													
Ophthalmia Neonatorum—																																									
Males ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3					
Females ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																													
Influenza Pneumonia—																																									
Males ...	2	2	...	2	...	...	1	2	2	4	3	1	28	37	1	3	6	...	1	2	5	...	2	8	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	7					
Females ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	1	...	1																													
Primary Acute Pneumonia																																									
Males ...	6	11	12	6	4	5	8	10	15	10	2	5	143	90	30	13	6	8	16	14	8	5	16	27	1	...	3	...	4	1	2	...	...	2	...	13					
Females ...	4	7	11	6	1	4	3	1	2	4	3	3																													
Encephalitis Lethargica—																																									
Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2				
Females ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																													
Cerebro Spinal Fever—																																									
Males ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1				
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																													
Continued Fever																																									
Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...																													
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis—																																									
Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Females ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																													
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Whooping Cough and Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1				
TOTALS	34	29	93	135	61	62	68	76	64	45	32	25	724	650	87	62	59	51	84	72	86	29	68	126	43	26	43	34	52	35	58	18	31	64	90	494					
Diphtheria "Carriers"																																									
Males ...	...	...	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	10	...	3	12	4	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1				
Females ...	1	...	1	3	...	3	5	3	...	1	1	...																													

Small figures are 'Observation' Cases and are included in other figures.

*Includes Alltynn and Royal Gwent Hospitals, Woolston House Infirmary and also Tuberculosis Institutions including those Outside Borough

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

Infectious Diseases Notification & Death Chart, 1925



TABLE 11
PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.
 Summary of Notifications during the period 1st January, 1925 to 31st December, 1925.

		Number of Notifications on Form "A"													Number of Notifications on Form "B"				Number of Notifications on Form "C"		Number of Notifications on Form "D"			
		Primary Notifications												Total Notifications (i.e. including cases previously notified by other Doctors)	Primary Notifications				Total Notifications (i.e. including cases previously notified by other Doctors)	Poor-Law Institutions	Sanatoria	Poor-Law Institutions	Sanatoria	
															Under 5	5—10	10—15	Total						
Age Periods.		0—1	1—2	2—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65 and upwards	Total		Under 5	5—10	10—15	Total					
Pulmonary	Males	1	...	3	3 ¹	3	12 ¹	11	16 ¹	17	12	7	6 ¹	91 ⁴	134 ⁴	...	...	...	...	...	4	80 ^a	2	69 ^b
	Females	...	...	1 ¹	3 ¹	7	9	18	15	10 ³	6 ¹	4	2	75 ⁶	109 ⁶	...	...	...	...	...	3	52 ^c	2	49 ^a
Non-Pulmonary	Males	3 ¹	4	3	7	3	4	3	1	...	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	30 ³	35 ³	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	17 ^a
	Females	...	2	4	6	2	7	9 ¹	4	1	...	...	1 ¹	36 ²	46 ²	...	1	1	2	2	1	9	...	7
Totals		4 ¹	6	11 ¹	19 ²	15	32 ¹	41 ¹	36 ¹	28 ³	19 ²	12 ¹	9 ²	232 ¹⁵	324 ¹⁵	...	1	1	2	2	9	156	4	142
Bones & Joints	Males	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	11
	Females	...	1	3	3	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	1 ¹	14 ¹	18 ¹	...	...	1	1	1	...	6	...	4
Bowels	Males	2 ¹	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 ¹	8 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
	Females	...	...	...	...	1	1	1 ¹	...	1	...	...	...	4 ¹	5 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Glands	Males	...	1	1	3	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	5
	Females	...	1	...	3	1	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	14	19	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	1
Brain	Males	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	...	6 ¹	7 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skin	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ¹	...	1 ¹	1 ¹	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Kidneys	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eyes	Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals		3 ¹	6	7	13	5	11	12 ¹	5	1	1 ¹	1 ¹	1 ¹	66 ⁵	81 ⁵	...	1	1	2	2	2	24	...	24
Non-Pulmonary Forms																								

The small figures shown are those notified "after death," the total being 15, same are included in the figures in which spaces they are shown.

No Military Case included in this Table.

a—Includes 2 Observation Cases.

b—Includes 1 Observation Case.

c—Includes 3 Observation Cases.

TABLE 12

YEAR, 1925.

School	MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES						WHOOPING COUGH						CHICKEN POX						MUMPS						OTHER INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES					
	School Patients			Non-School Patients			School Patients			Non-School Patients			School Patients			Non-School Patients			School Patients			Non-School Patients			School Patients			Non-School Patients		
	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases
Alexandra ...	8	8	19	10	...	45	...	...	6	14	...	20	...	1	7	2	...	10	1	...	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolt Street ...	9	13	22	15	...	59	1	3	24	12	...	40	6	3	16	8	...	33	6	5	40	1	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	1
Central ...	1	3	18	7	...	29	1	...	4	1	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Church Road ...	8	21	69	16	1	115	...	1	24	19	...	44	1	1	1	...	...	3	1	2	2	...	...	5	2	1	1	...	...	4
Corporation Road ...	20	29	123	55	1	228	1	1	39	22	...	63	4	3	48	9	...	64	3	4	7	3	...	17	2	3	3	...	...	8
Clytha ...	4	7	19	...	...	30	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	14	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crindau ...	26	29	...	9	...	64	1	1	...	3	...	5	6	2	...	...	...	8	12	14	...	2	...	28	4	1	1	...	...	6
Durham Road ...	11	12	40	6	...	69	...	...	15	6	...	21	1	1	4	...	...	7	1	...	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2
Eveswell ...	27	8	145	44	2	226	2	2	48	25	...	77	2	1	5	...	...	8	...	2	6	...	...	8	1	...	3	...	...	4
Holy Cross ...	1	1	3	2	...	7	...	...	2	10	...	12	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	2
Llswerry ...	1	8	12	8	...	29	...	...	11	6	...	17	...	...	4	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3
Maindee ...	11	18	83	46	1	159	2	3	41	9	...	55	2	1	10	5	...	18	3	2	14	1	1	21	1	...	1	...	...	2
Shaftesbury Street ...	...	...	166	58	...	224	...	...	32	33	...	65	...	...	30	10	...	40	...	...	41	2	...	43	...	...	3	3	...	6
Spring Gardens ...	7	6	21	14	...	48	...	...	8	6	...	14	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
St. Joseph's ...	4	...	26	14	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's ...	8	5	28	17	...	58	...	1	15	15	...	31	1	1	4	...	...	6	2	5	5	...	...	12	1	2	10	...	...	13
St. Michael's ...	4	4	37	17	...	62	1	2	12	6	...	21	1	1	5	3	...	10	2	1	13	...	...	16	2	2	2	3	...	9
St. Wcolos ...	15	21	47	14	1	98	...	1	22	9	...	32	6	14	32	10	...	62	5	1	4	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tredegar Wharf ...	5	6	5	1	...	17	...	...	10	7	...	17	3	...	6	...	...	9	...	3	21	...	...	24	1	...	1	1	...	3
Municipal Secondary ...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Brynglas ...	3	3	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Somerton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private School ...	...	1	5	...	...	6	...	...	2	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christchurch ...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No School ...	...	...	...	56	...	56	...	...	...	86	...	86	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
Belle Vue Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	174	205	889	410	6	1684	9	15	320	294	...	638	36	35	194	61	...	326	37	41	166	12	2	258	17	13	27	12	1	70

TABLE 14.

PERCENTAGE OF NOTIFIED CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL,
1897 to 1925.

Year	† Total No. of Infectious Diseases (Borough) Cases treated in Hospitals	SCARLET FEVER		TYPHOID FEVER		DIPHTHERIA & MEMBRANOUS CROUP			
		Notifica-tions	Percent-age of Removals	Notifica-tions	Percent-age of Removals	Notifica-tions	Percent-age of Removals	Fatality per cent. Hospital cases	Fatality per cent. Home Nursed cases
1897	185	192	73.4	57	63.1	* 25	12.0	66.6 (3 cases)	22.7
1898	145	71	71.8	38	67.5	* 112	57.1	12.5	54.1
1899	128	46	69.5	73	89.0	* 33	78.7	26.9	100.0
1900	265	258	61.1	53	73.5	120	58.0	3.0	14.5
1901	347	382	57.3	75	85.3	181	34.2	5.0	13.0
1902	320	371	56.8	44	65.9	145	43.4	3.2	5.1
1903	267	268	76.4	33	66.6	78	44.7	2.4	18.6
1904	288	259	84.1	21	71.4	92	59.7	1.7	19.4
1905	217	136	86.0	24	79.1	110	69.0	2.5	26.4
1906	391	264	84.0	38	86.8	170	78.2	3.7	18.9
1907	459	572	66.0	21	80.9	103	56.3	10.3	17.7
1908	388	437	69.7	47	78.7	80	57.5	15.2	23.5
1909	347	365	73.1	25	80.0	89	58.4	11.5	13.5
1910	313	293	77.4	27	77.7	103	62.1	6.2	12.8
1911	366	482	62.0	23	82.6	73	64.3	6.3	11.5
1912	445	534	74.3	23	78.2	49	61.2	13.3	26.3
1913	501	822	51.3	28	89.1	73	63.0	8.7	18.5
1914	517	709	62.6	10	70.0	97	71.1	11.6	17.8
1915	238	207	77.7	14	57.1	95	65.2	10.0	18.2
1916	273	218	70.6	14	64.3	131	77.1	6.9	20.0
1917	130	101	82.2	3	66.6	46	76.1	8.6	9.0
1918	95	82	74.4	4	100.0	30	70.0	...	11.1
1919	350	421	56.9	8	87.5	52	59.6	9.7	5.0
1920	414	373	68.6	10	80.0	248	53.6	9.7	7.8
1921	493	839	38.4	11	72.7	220	65.0	4.2	5.3
1922	333	283	70.3	6	100.0	148	63.6	13.4	9.1
1923	228	129	83.7	6	83.3	81	80.3	4.6	18.8
1924	198	161	82.0	7	100.0	36	72.2	...	...
1925	241	154	76.0	39	87.2	54	87.0	2.1	14.3

† Tuberculosis cases excluded.

* Diphtheria only.

TABLE 15

ALLT-YR-YN HOSPITAL and SANATORIUM.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE for the past 10 years, each Year ending March 31st.

ITEM	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Groceries ...	661 7 1	703 15 8	621 7 4	764 8 1	835 2 9	712 1 6	563 0 3	503 12 8	480 15 5	520 10 8
Meat and Fish ...	427 19 6	618 4 7	663 16 2	690 0 3	724 7 6	743 15 9	589 9 8	457 7 4	459 15 4	439 3 4
Vegetables and Fruit ...	76 2 3	41 14 10	32 5 2	47 4 0	83 14 10	47 0 3	37 0 6	39 12 3	54 3 0	36 11 4
Milk, Cream and Eggs ...	395 13 3	388 0 6	538 2 5	751 5 7	605 6 7	514 18 4	271 15 4	218 0 4	260 3 7	248 14 6
Wines, Spirits and Minerals ...	1 17 8	2 19 1	3 3 4	1 1 0	6 3 9	0 8 0	5 5 6	3 14 0	6 10 6	5 2 6
Medical Appliances, Drugs, etc.	128 15 8	130 5 0	129 17 9	228 9 7	337 5 3	247 2 9	168 3 8	80 16 4	196 15 11	233 17 10
Disinfectants, Soaps, Oils, etc.	102 19 10	107 18 7	145 0 9	150 8 4	145 14 2	150 12 1	132 16 9	129 17 3	132 8 6	175 7 5
Ironmongery ...	42 16 0	58 13 9	41 13 10	57 19 2	103 5 1	61 0 6	20 9 10	17 17 11	17 18 3	23 19 7
Crockery ...	210 17 10	133 9 7	317 5 9	244 2 10	234 19 7	218 19 4	167 2 5	108 6 2	99 14 6	130 5 5
Drapery and Uniforms ...	87 12 6	66 16 10	36 2 0	259 2 1	497 1 9	256 0 0	175 14 9	197 6 7	181 10 8	285 2 0
Furniture, Repairs, Linoleum, Bedding, etc.	13 6 4	18 5 1	24 14 0	34 4 7	50 7 3	49 13 11	27 17 6	12 7 4	7 13 2	30 18 2
Printing, Stationery and Advertising ...	195 18 2	236 7 5	220 5 2	843 14 3	727 14 9	1882 9 10	408 8 6	320 3 4	448 1 0	761 18 11
Repairs, Fittings, etc. ...	15 15 2	24 2 7	19 13 11	60 5 10	99 15 7	31 19 7	47 0 0	56 6 3	26 7 7	121 10 5
Ground Expenses ...	5 6 8	6 0 11	11 12 2	68 3 3	154 6 2	155 8 7	83 18 11	83 10 1	81 13 10	90 17 11
Horse and Motor Hire—Hauling ...	468 7 10	439 15 4	461 0 6	586 19 3	695 9 5	608 10 3	381 9 2	451 2 11	410 15 10	382 6 3
Coal, Wood and Chimney Sweeping ...	232 16 4	238 16 9	220 18 2	299 14 9	241 7 5	493 1 9	226 14 10	198 0 0	214 15 5	252 18 2
Electricity ...	32 4 6	42 5 11	43 4 9	54 3 0	60 16 9	70 18 10	62 16 7	36 9 7	35 13 4	32 18 9
Gas ...	86 10 1	66 14 7	48 3 11	49 15 9	62 1 11	57 4 3	47 0 7	53 16 4	53 6 5	63 3 0
Water ...	63 9 3	69 19 3	76 12 3	85 13 3	132 0 7	209 5 6	208 1 5	166 6 2	181 10 10	17 15 11
Rates and Insurance ...	11 5 0	0 10 6	2 11 11	1 3 0	19 14 1	8 5 9	1 19 6	18 3 4	16 18 9	18 2 3
Telephone Charges ...	10 16 10	7 9 3	11 9 5	20 2 0	35 1 11	29 10 11	11 16 5	16 3 2	7 5 10	16 4 6
Sundries ...	587 16 3	539 17 6	579 10 4	817 4 3	963 18 5	1095 7 0	1036 13 0	12 1 1	7 5 10	9 11 5
Disbursements ...	648 2 2	722 13 1	930 5 0	1117 10 8	1309 5 8	1318 3 2	1057 3 8	881 11 7	1932 2 8	1949 3 6
Salaries { Med. Supt., Matron and Nurses ...	1357 3 9	1322 0 7	1149 1 4	1162 3 9	954 13 3	946 6 9	799 4 10	1039 0 8	1071 8 9	1055 6 0
Salaries { Domestic and Grounds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	626 0 2	558 6 6	655 13 8
Interest and Sinking Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sana- { Preparing Building, Fixtures, etc.	45 12 2	48 17 3	38 3 11	13 8 10	50 16 7	65 14 8	42 6 1	27 7 4	24 10 3	28 9 7
torium { Furnishing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allowances, N. H. & Unemployment Insur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	5910 12 1	6035 14 5	6366 1 3	8408 7 4	9130 11 0	9973 19 3	6573 9 8	5738 17 0	5982 9 0	6740 13 0
RECEIPTS ...	1973 18 1	1640 16 8	1687 6 8	1087 2 6	2046 2 6	353 11 7	354 0 3	258 9 3	924 16 8	692 4 9
No. of Patients treated ...	305	199	209	435	409	519	260	183	236	261

* Sanatorium closed Nov., 1919.

† Includes £1750 Insurance recovered.

‡ Includes £50 "Clerical" at Health Dept.

VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT CENTRE.

VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT CENTRE.

Copy of Return to the Medical Officer of Health for the year ended 31st December, 1925, relating to persons residing in the County Borough of Newport, with comparative figures for previous years.

	Year ended 31st Dec., 1921		Year ended 31st Dec., 1922		Year ended 31st Dec., 1923		Year ended 31st Dec., 1924		Year ended 31st Dec., 1925		Total for 5 years		Average for 5 years	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1. The Number of persons dealt with at or in connection with the Out-Patient Clinic for the first time and found to be:—														
Suffering from Syphilis ..	180	38	168	51	117	41	117	25	125	40	707	195	141.4	39.0
" " Soft Chancere ..	14		25		36		42	1	31	2	148	3	29.6	6
" " Gonorrhœa ..	172	13	166	18	156	13	177	22	153	26	824	92	164.8	18.4
Not suffering from Venereal Disease	15		20	24	35	19	47	12	22	9	139	64	27.8	12.8
Total ..	381	51	379	93	344	73	383	60	331	77	1818	364	363.6	70.8
2. Number of patients discharged from the Out-Patient Clinic after completion of treatment for:—														
Syphilis ..	7	1	15	3	14	3	10	4	6	1	52	12	10.4	2.4
Soft Chancere ..	10		9	3	8		7		4		38	4	7.6	.8
Gonorrhœa ..	9	3	22	5	22	3	18	2	34	5	105	18	21.0	3.6
Non-Venereal ..			8	1	9		48	22	21	8	86	31	17.2	6.2
Total ..	26	4	54	12	53	6	83	28	65	15	281	65	56.2	13.0
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the Out-Patient Clinic without completing treatment and who were suffering from:—														
Syphilis ..	22	2	48	18	55	39	52	45	68	28	245	132	49.0	26.4
Soft Chancere ..	6		5		9		25	1	8		53	1	10.6	.2
Gonorrhœa ..	20	9	42	13	63	18	80	18	77	29	282	87	56.4	17.4
Non-Venereal ..					9	3					9	3	1.8	.6
Total ..	48	11	95	31	136	60	157	64	153	57	589	223	117.8	44.6
4. Total attendances of all persons at the Out-Patient Clinic who were suffering from:—														
Syphilis ..	2170	729	1923	731	1732	1023	1458	767	1619	1097	8902	4347	1780.4	869.4
Soft Chancere ..	75		153		124		181	2	142	2	675	7	135.0	1.4
Gonorrhœa ..	1019	188	1491	145	1388	234	1463	250	1636	369	6397	1186	1399.4	237.2
Not found to be suffering from Venereal Disease	33		81	78	117	69	172	41	125	29	538	217	105.6	43.4
Total ..	3297	917	3648	954	3361	1325	3274	1063	3522	1497	17102	5757	3420.4	1151.4
5. Aggregate Number of "In Patient days" of treatment given to persons suffering from:—														
Syphilis ..	326	111	248	147	188	90	211	79	129	48	1102	475	220.4	95.0
Gonorrhœa ..	105	82	263	76	201	89	111	150	190	215	870	642	174.0	128.4
Soft Chancere ..							17		57		74		14.8	
Total ..	431	193	511	223	389	179	339	229	376	293	2046	1117	409.2	223.4
6. Number of persons treated with Arsenobenzol Compounds	303	107	235	54	206	113	254	85	255	113	1253	472	250.6	94.4
7. Name of Drug, N.A.B. and others, dose														
Compounds given:—														
..				1		8						9		
..				2								2		
..		3										3		
..				2								29		
..		4	1	6	8	20	14	7	9	14	32	72		
..					7		12	17	5	4	24	21		
..					3		8		5		16	2		
..					16	30	39	49	20	60	75	172		
..		7			50	102	72	83	102	147	389	407		
..		25	83	50	91		13		12		31			
..					6						6			
..				9								9		
..	6			194	210	266	278	153	164	275	1181	1148		
..	263	260	266	16	31	2	400	14	538	1	19	47		
..		9	16	51	295	14	1				2340	44		
..	660	10	447	5			44		67	91	111	91		
..							1		2	23	3	62		
..														
1.0 c.c.														
5.0 c.c.														
Total ..	971	327	813	326	638	458	882	392	924	615	4228	2118	845.6	423.6
8. Examinations of Pathological material:—														
Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were examined at an independent laboratory. Number:—														
For detection of Spirochaetes	140	2	130	10	117	7	123		114	9	662		132.4	
" " Gonococci	361	4	475	96	440	95	567		432	94	2624		524.8	
For Wassermann Reaction	611	145	587	170	485	181	673		485	181	3419		683.8	
Others	10	2	5	1	15	10	12		20	2	77		15.4	
Total ..	1022	224	1197	277	1057	293	1375		1051	286	6782		1356.4	

NUMBER OF ARSENOBENZOL COMPOUNDS ISSUED FROM HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

N.A.B.			Galyl	
Year.	.15	.3	Year	30 Cgr.
1921	6	28	1921	—
1922	4	30	1922	—
1923	6	20	1923	14
1924	14	54	1924	—
1925	5	103	1925	9
Total	35	235	Total	23

TABLE 17

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES & HOMEWORK.
2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars	No. of Defects	
	Found	Remedied
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS : *		
Want of cleanliness	116	116
Want of ventilation	3	3
Overcrowding	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	...	...
Other nuisances	9	9
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient or without	2
	unsuitable or defective	14
	not separate for sexes	2
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT :		
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (s.s. 97 to 100)	...	...
Other offences—		
(excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report)	1	1
Total	147	147

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8, of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

TABLE 17.—continued.

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107										Outwork in Unwhole- some Premises, Section 108			Outwork in Infected Premises, Sections 109, 110		
	Lists received from Employers				Prosecutions				Prosecutions			Prosecutions				
	Sending twice in the year		Sending once in the year		as to keeping or sending lists				Failure to keep or per- mit inspection of lists		Failing to send lists		Instances			
	Out- workers		Out- workers		Lists		Cont'ctors		Workmen		Instances		Orders made (S. 110)		Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110)	
	Lists		Cont'ctors		Workmen		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)	
	(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)		(9)	
Wearing Apparel—																
(1) Tailoring ...	7	...	20	16	...	40	31	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...
(2) Knitting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Oilskin Making	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrella Repairing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7	...	20	16	...	40	31	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...

Defaulters both in February and July—7. Defaulters in February only—16. Defaulters in July only—Nil.
Total Defaulters—23. Total Defaults—30.

TABLE 17—*continued.*

4A.—OUT-WORKERS' PREMISES.

Class of Trade	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Re-visits (for supervision of work)	No. of Nuisances discovered	No. of Notices served
Tailoring	45	74	19	2	2
Umbrella Making and Repairing ...	1	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	46	74	19	2	2

TABLE 17.—continued.

4b.—WORKSHOPS & WORKPLACES on Register at end of 1925

(Section 131 F. & W. Act, 1901.)

Class of Trade	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Re-visits (for Supervision of work)	No. of Nuisances discovered	No. of Notices served
Adamant Works ..	3	7	...	...	...
Art Needlework ..	2	...	...	...	...
Bakehouses ..	70	5	...	...	...
Basket Making ..	6	...	...	...	...
Bedding Making ..	1	...	...	...	...
Blacksmiths ..	23	32	2	1	1
Boat Building ..	5	2	3	...	...
Book-binding ..	1	...	...	...	...
Boot and Floor Polish Making ..	1	2	...	...	...
Boot and Shoe Making and Repairing ..	76	84	7	2	3
Botanical Breweries ..	4	3	...	...	...
Bottling Stores ..	4	5	...	...	...
Brattice Cloth Making ..	...	1	...	...	...
Brass Foundry ..	1	...	...	...	...
Bronze and Nickel Plating ..	1	2	...	...	...
Brush Making ..	1	12	4	5	2
Builders' Merchants ..	1	42	10	6	5
Cabinet Making and Upholstering ..	42	52	...	...	...
Carpentry and Joinery ..	53	18	...	...	...
Carriage Building and Wheelwrights ..	13	11	2	...	...
Coffin Making ..	5	...	...	...	...
Coopers ..	1	1	...	...	...
Copper Smithies ..	1	1	...	...	...
Curb (Cement) Manufacturing ..	5	...	...	...	...
Cycle Building and Repairing ..	25	9	1	...	...
Dentistry (Mechanical) ..	16	2	4	...	...
Dentistry ..	58	69	7	1	1
Dress and Mantle Making ..	2	1	...	...	...
Dyeing and Cleaning ..	1	...	...	...	...
Electrical Battery Charging ..	2	1	3	5	2
Engineering, Electrical ..	1	1	...	...	...
Engraving (Metal) ..	1	...	...	...	...
Firefighters Making ..	1	9	...	...	...
Firewood Cutting ..	6	31	...	...	...
Fish Curing ..	3	503	11	...	...
Faggot and Tripe Boiling ..	3	1388	15	6	5
Fried Fish Shops ..	62	...	...	...	...
French Polishing ..	2	2	...	...	...
Gun Smithies ..	1	2	...	2	1
Hairstressing Saloons ..	1	...	...	...	...
Hide and Skin Market ..	...	7	4	...	...
Iron and Wire Workers ..	1	3	4	...	...
Ironmongery ..	1	...	...	...	...
Lath Rendering, Helve and Ladder Making ..	3	11	...	...	...
Laundries (Hand) ..	9	41	4	...	...
Leather Dressing ..	1	1	...	...	...
Lock-up Shop ..	1	...	...	...	...
Millinery ..	32	30	16	6	2
Model Cast Making ..	1	...	...	...	...
Mortar Grinding ..	1	6	1	1	1
Motor Car Repairing and Petrol Distributing ..	42	38	19	6	4
Motor etc., Tyre Repairing ..	1	...	...	...	...
Musical Instrument Repairing ..	2	1	...	...	...
Oil and Grease Works ..	1	1	...	...	...
Oil Refinery ..	1	1	...	...	...
Onion Stores ..	1	2	...	...	...
Packing (including Dry Salting) ..	2	...	...	...	...
Paint Improving ..	2	1	...	...	...
Paper Sorting ..	2	2	...	1	1
Pattern Making ..	2	2	...	...	...
Perambulator Repairing ..	1	...	...	...	...
Photography ..	8	...	...	...	...
Picture Framing ..	12	10	1	...	...
Plumbing ..	19	12	1	...	...
Potteries ..	3	3	...	...	...
Rag & Bone Sorting (incl. Marine Stores) ..	8	161	3	1	1
Railway Key Making ..	1	1	8	...	...
Saddlery ..	5	4	...	...	...
Sack Sorting ..	1	...	...	...	...
Sail, Blind and Tent Making ..	4	3	...	...	...
Sculpturing and Stone Dressing ..	10	13	2	1	1
Sewing Machine Repairing ..	1	...	...	...	...
Sheet Metal Workers ..	2	2	1	...	...
Signwriting, Painting and Glazing ..	11	7	...	...	...
Sugar Boiling ..	9	20	...	...	...
Slate Enamel Works ..	2	2	...	...	...
Tailoring ..	36	69	46	12	10
Taxidermist ..	1	...	...	...	...
Telegraph Stores ..	1	...	...	...	...
Tin Smithies ..	10	8	...	...	...
Umbrella Making and Repairing ..	4	...	...	...	...
Wagon (Railway) Repairing ..	6	6	...	1	1
Watchmaking and Repairing ..	20	13	...	...	...
Weighing Machine Repairing ..	6	9	10	6	2
Welding, Acetylene ..	2	1	...	...	...
Wood Carving and Turning ..	2	6	...	...	...
TOTAL ..	795	3245	193	63	43

TABLE 17.—*continued.*

4c.—FACTORIES.

Class of Trade	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Re-visits (for supervision of work)	No. of Nuisances discovered	No. of Notices served
Aerated and Mineral Water Factory ...	7	3	1	...	...
Bedding Manufacturing ...	2	1	...	...	...
Book-binding ...	2	...	...	...	...
Boot and Shoe Making and Repairing ...	12	4	...	...	...
Bottling Stores ...	5	14	...	...	...
Brass Foundries ...	1	...	...	...	...
Bronze and Nickel Plating ...	4	...	...	...	...
Brush Making ...	1	...	...	...	...
Cabinet Making and Upholstering ...	4	2	2	...	...
Carpentry and Joinery ...	19	4	3	1	1
Carriage Building ...	5	...	...	...	...
Chaff Cutting ...	2	1	...	...	...
Chemical Works ...	1	1	...	...	...
Clothing Manufacturing ...	1	...	...	...	...
Copper Smithies ...	1	...	...	...	...
Corn and Flour Mills ...	3	1	3	...	...
Electrical Engineering ...	4	12	4	...	...
Engineering Works and Iron Foundries	4	...	...	...	...
Firewood Cutting ...	14	...	...	...	...
Fuel Works (Patent) ...	1	1	...	1	1
Helve, Ladder and Barrow Making ...	1	...	...	...	...
Iron and Wire Workers ...	1	...	7	...	...
Laundries ...	4	9	4	2	2
Leather Factory ...	2	...	...	...	...
Lime Kilns ...	1	1	...	...	...
Hosiery Works ...	1	4	...	2	2
Mortar Works ...	1	...	...	...	...
Motor Engineering, etc. ...	1	...	...	...	...
Oilskin Making ...	1	...	...	...	...
Optician & Surveying Instrum't Making	6	...	...	...	...
Pattern Making ...	1	...	...	...	...
Paving (Mosaic Floor) ...	1	...	...	...	...
Potteries ...	1	...	...	...	...
Printing ...	6	2	13	...	...
Railway Key Making ...	1	...	14	...	...
Railway Extension Works ...	1	...	...	...	...
Rivet Manufacturing ...	1	...	...	...	...
Rubber Works ...	2	1	...	...	...
Sail, Blind and Tent Making ...	2	...	...	...	...
Sculptoring and Stone Dressing ...	3	...	...	...	...
Ship Building and Repairing ...	2	...	...	...	...
Slate Enamelling... ..	1	...	...	...	...
Smithies (General) ...	2	...	...	...	...
Sugar Boiling ...	1	1	...	1	1
Tailoring ...	2	1	...	...	...
Tile (Patent Roof) Making ...	2	...	...	...	...
Timber Yards and Saw Mills ...	3	...	...	...	...
Tobacco Manufacturing ...	1	...	...	...	...
Tube Works ...	1	1	1	...	...
Wharves ...	1	7	1	6	2
Wood Carving and Turning ...	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	149	71	53	13	9

TABLE 17.—*continued.*
5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class (1)	No. (2)
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133, 1901)	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5, 1901)	Notified by H.M. Inspector ... 19
	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ..
Other (Notices from Factory Inspector of new Workshops)	... 14
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	
In use at end of year	

TABLE 18.
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND
REGISTERED PREMISES.

Class of Premises	No. of Cases					Totals
	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	T.B.	
Workshops, Workplaces, etc.—						
Boot & Shoe Making & Repairs	2	1	...	...	...	3
Cabinet Making & Upholstering	...	...	...	...	1	1
Musical Instrument Repairing	1	...	...	...	...	1
Laundries, Hand ...	1* 2	1	...	...	...	3
Fish Frying ...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Hotels, Restaurants, Etc. ...	1* 2	...	1	...	...	3
Hairdressing Saloons ...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Dressmaking ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Outworkers —						
Tailors ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Totals for Workshops, etc. ...	9	2	2	...	4	17
Common Lodging Houses ...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Dairies and Milkshops ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Seamen's Lodging Houses ...	1	3	...	...	1	5
Totals ...	11	5	2	2	6	26

Cases marked * were not removed to Hospital

TABLE 19

NUISANCES DISCOVERED IN WORKSHOPS, ETC., AND REMEDIED, 1925.

DESCRIPTION OF NUISANCES	WORKSHOPS PROPER																	Out-Workers		Total		
	Bakehouses	Bookbinding	Boot and Shoe Making and Repairing	Builders' Merchants	Cabinet Making and Upholstering	Dress and Mantle Making	Engineering (Mechanical)	Fried Fish Shops	Millinery	Mortar Grinding	Motor Garage	Hairdressing	Pattern Making	Rag and Bone Sorting	Sculpturing and Stone Dressing	Tailoring	Railway Wagon Building & Repairing	Weighing Machine Repairing	Tailoring		Total	Factories
Accumulation of Refuse ...	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	14
Drains—																						
Defective ...	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
Choked ...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6
Absence of ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sanitary Conveniences—																						
So foul as to be a nuisance	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	14
Choked ...	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	8
So defective as to be a nuisance	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2
Improperly situated ...	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4
Improper type ...	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	2
Defective or without flushing cistern	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	2
Not separate for sexes ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Accommodation, without	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Walls dirty, etc.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Dilapidated buildings ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roofs—																						
Defective or guttering or downpipes defective	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Sinks—																						
Without under Water Tap	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Defective Waste pipe ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Workshop—																						
Chimney dilapidated (dangerous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Interior dilapidations ...	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	8	..	2	1	1	..	57
In a dirty and insanitary state.	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Utensils dirty or defective	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1
Improperly used for sleeping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
With insufficient or without Ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Infested with rats ...	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Yard—																						
Dilapidated or insanitary	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS ...	69	1	2	5	6	1	5	6	6	1	6	2	1	1	1	12	1	6	2	13	147	

TABLE 20.
MEAT AND OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED.

A.—Showing amount condemned of the various kinds of food from stated causes.

(Weight given in lbs.)

Description	Decomposition	Tuberculosis	Inflammation and "Chills"	Septic Mastitis	Blood Poisoning and Abscesses	Fluke Disease and Dropsy	Emaciation	Accidents and Natural Death	Actinomycosis	Other Causes	All Causes
Beef and Veal—											
Whole Carcases ...	731	9709	...	1970½	2630	1590	2279	2048	...	660	21617½
Parts of Carcases...	1116	3682	7	...	298	17	...	2616½	...	498	8234½
Organs ...	28	142	107	...	3369	1244	42	...	311	887	6130
Mutton and Lamb—											
Whole Carcases ...	165	...	...	...	...	2171	...	707	...	...	3043
Parts of Carcases...	93	...	188	...	384	233	...	103	...	24	1025
Organs ...	8	...	...	...	242	4054	40	...	...	76	4425
Pork and Bacon—											
Whole Carcases ...	...	...	689	...	900	898	570	783	...	220	4060
Parts of Carcases...	1489	...	702	...	97	...	30	58	...	353	2729
Organs ...	7	12	363½	...	169	9	9	...	...	113	677½
Tinned Foods—											
Meat ...	984½	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	1020½
Fish ...	141½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141½
Fruit ...	478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	478
Milk ...	1141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1141
Cream ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tomatoes ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Other Foods—											
Fish ...	10640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10640
Potatoes ...	1860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1860
Lettucc ...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
Onions ...	2592	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2592
Rabbits ...	717	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	717
Eggs ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Sausages ...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Goat ...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	40
All kinds of Food Stuffs ...	22366¾	13545	2056½	1970½	8089	10292	2970	6315½	311	2831	70747½

TABLE 20—*continued.*

B.—Showing amount of all kinds of food condemned from stated causes during each of the four quarters of the year.

(Weight given in lbs.)

CAUSE			1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Whole year
Decomposition	...	...	5220½	8142½	6153¼	2850½	22366¾
Tuberculosis	...	...	2260	650	4217	6418	13545
Inflammation and "Chills"	...	...	1032	78½	459	487	2056½
Septic Mastitis	...	...	865	363½	154	588	1970½
Blood Poisoning and Abscesses	...	...	2845	1527	706	3011	8089
Fluke Disease and Dropsy	...	...	4117	1366	919	3890	10292
Emaciation	...	...	782	996	1031	161	2970
Accidents and Natural Death	...	...	946	1701½	975	2693	6315½
Actinomycosis	...	...	98	114	76	23	311
Other Causes	...	...	336	488	735	1272	2831
All Causes	...	...	18501½	15427	15425¾	21393½	70747¼

TABLE 20—continued.

C.

Class of Premises	Beef and Veal	Mutton & Lamb	Pork and Bacon	Goat	Tinned Meat	Tinned Fish	Tinned Fruit	Tinned Milk	Tinned Cream	Tinned Tomatoes	Fish	Potatoes	Lettuce	Onions	Rabbits	Eggs	Sausages	All kinds in lbs.
Public Slaughterhouse ...	30653	8350	5628½	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44671½
Private Slaughterhouse	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154
Provision Market ...	367	287	30	...	60	24	...	...	...	...	3646	1860	123	...	717	...	...	7114
G. W. R. Station or Depot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	...	27	139
Ice Stores ...	...	80	804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	562	...	...	...	...	...	...	1446
Other Premises ...	4560	...	1028	...	960½	117½	478	1141	5	7	6320	...	...	2592	...	14	...	17222½
Whole Town ...	35580	8717	7644½	40	1020½	141½	478	1141	5	7	10640	1860	123	2592	717	14	27	70747½

TABLE 21.

METEROLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1925.

(Barometer Readings reduced to Sea Level and 32° F., and corrected for Index Error).

Week ending	Mean Reading of Barometer	Mean Temperature of Air					Degree of Humidity of Atmosphere (per cent.)	Mean Temperature of Earth at		Rainfall in Inches Altyryn Hospital	Registered Sunshine in Hours and Minutes	Sun above the Horizon in Hours and Minutes
		Highest by Day	Lowest by Night	Daily Range	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb		One Foot	Four Feet			
Jan. 10	30.311	48.0	41.1	6.9	38.9	37.6	88.5	42.1	47.4	.36	18.45	56.00
17	30.280	50.4	43.3	7.1	44.1	43.1	92.0	42.6	46.9	.58	4.50	57.39
24	30.424	48.4	44.4	4.0	42.3	41.4	93.0	43.9	47.0	.38	5.03	59.44
31	30.112	48.3	43.7	4.6	42.9	42.0	93.0	43.4	46.1	1.34	0.23	62.09
Feb. 7	30.243	49.4	44.3	5.1	44.3	43.1	90.0	44.7	46.0	.99	15.24	64.53
14	29.381	49.4	43.6	5.8	45.0	43.6	88.5	44.6	46.1	2.29	16.47	67.47
21	29.717	46.6	39.9	6.7	36.7	35.9	93.0	41.4	46.0	.23	28.22	70.49
28	29.044	46.7	41.7	5.0	40.6	40.0	95.0	40.6	45.3	2.23	23.13	73.57
Mar. 7	30.201	47.3	41.9	5.4	40.3	38.7	87.0	42.1	45.0	.03	19.15	77.10
14	30.306	47.9	38.9	9.0	37.9	35.7	81.0	40.4	45.0	.05	39.46	80.24
21	30.369	53.8	44.4	9.4	43.7	41.9	86.0	44.1	45.0	.02	23.51	83.38
28	30.055	48.0	40.0	8.0	40.0	37.6	81.0	41.3	45.0	.10	39.10	86.52
Apl. 4	29.979	51.1	43.4	7.7	42.9	41.0	85.0	42.7	45.0	.20	34.18	90.06
11	29.786	57.1	45.6	11.5	47.1	45.3	84.0	46.1	45.6	.92	46.35	93.17
18	29.814	57.1	47.1	10.0	46.9	45.1	87.0	47.1	47.0	.69	29.23	96.26
25	29.960	56.1	45.4	10.7	44.1	41.4	80.0	46.4	47.0	.51	36.59	99.29
May 2	29.841	56.1	45.6	10.5	45.9	43.6	83.0	46.3	47.0	.18	49.36	102.26
9	29.543	56.1	48.8	7.3	46.0	44.4	88.0	48.4	47.4	1.47	23.19	105.19
16	30.030	64.3	52.9	11.4	54.6	52.3	84.0	52.4	48.3	.18	45.49	107.55
23	29.765	64.4	52.3	12.1	54.7	53.3	90.0	55.6	50.3	1.12	32.55	110.19
30	29.555	61.7	52.4	9.3	54.6	52.4	85.0	55.4	51.4	2.78	46.35	112.20
June 6	30.168	67.7	51.1	16.6	55.7	52.3	79.0	55.4	52.0	.04	77.16	114.03
13	30.260	80.0	59.0	21.0	62.7	59.0	78.5	63.9	53.6	...	77.50	115.10
20	30.105	73.1	54.1	19.0	58.9	54.9	76.0	65.3	56.0	...	80.07	115.51
27	30.029	69.3	50.9	18.4	55.7	52.1	77.0	63.4	57.4	...	52.41	115.55
July 4	29.899	72.6	55.6	17.0	60.0	57.1	82.5	64.3	58.0	.86	52.18	115.25
11	30.115	69.5	55.8	13.7	59.3	57.0	85.5	61.3	58.9	.38	40.39	114.24
18	30.002	74.4	57.0	17.4	59.6	57.4	86.0	65.1	58.6	.40	53.23	112.52
25	29.906	74.7	59.6	15.1	62.0	60.3	89.5	64.3	59.7	1.38	41.15	110.57
Aug. 1	29.697	65.7	54.1	11.6	55.3	53.6	88.5	61.4	60.0	1.66	45.37	108.41
8	29.885	67.7	57.3	10.4	58.9	57.9	93.0	60.3	59.1	1.32	21.23	106.07
15	30.058	68.9	56.6	12.3	59.7	58.1	90.0	62.0	59.0	2.02	36.37	103.22
22	29.707	68.9	57.0	11.9	58.9	57.0	88.0	62.1	59.0	1.80	35.06	100.31
29	29.988	68.3	54.4	13.9	58.1	56.9	92.0	60.9	59.0	.21	40.10	97.27
Sept. 5	30.095	65.6	51.3	14.3	54.3	52.4	87.0	60.1	59.0	.10	40.17	94.22
12	30.015	61.0	46.7	14.3	49.3	47.3	85.5	55.7	58.6	...	42.17	91.14
19	29.968	63.4	47.9	15.5	51.1	49.7	90.0	55.1	57.6	2.39	42.36	88.04
26	29.678	58.3	49.0	9.3	51.6	50.3	91.0	53.3	56.6	2.91	34.08	84.53
Oct. 3	30.335	64.3	49.1	15.1	53.4	52.0	90.0	54.4	56.0	.07	34.01	81.41
10	30.348	63.3	47.3	16.0	48.9	47.3	88.5	54.9	56.0	...	35.17	78.30
17	30.086	57.8	43.4	14.4	46.9	45.3	88.0	49.4	55.0	.53	23.32	75.20
24	29.365	58.4	48.7	9.7	51.0	50.1	93.5	52.7	54.0	4.05	11.56	72.14
31	29.661	57.0	49.7	7.3	52.3	51.3	93.0	51.4	54.0	1.10	16.05	69.10
Nov. 7	29.594	55.0	48.3	6.7	49.4	48.4	92.5	51.0	53.0	2.13	19.50	66.11
14	30.051	46.0	33.9	12.1	34.7	34.0	92.0	43.4	52.1	...	31.27	63.25
21	30.375	44.1	35.7	8.4	36.1	35.0	90.0	40.1	50.0	...	19.06	60.51
28	29.976	42.9	33.3	9.6	35.3	34.1	88.0	39.1	48.1	...	19.48	58.37
Dec. 5	30.105	39.1	30.8	8.3	31.1	30.6	92.0	36.7	46.6	.10	29.49	56.45
12	29.770	47.5	39.1	8.4	42.1	41.6	96.0	38.0	45.4	.45	14.21	55.22
19	30.078	43.1	37.7	5.4	35.4	34.6	92.0	38.1	45.0	.64	9.08	54.33
26	29.345	42.7	36.7	6.0	37.4	36.6	93.0	37.1	44.3	1.36	7.24	54.20
Jan. 2	29.519	53.0	47.6	5.4	47.7	46.7	92.0	44.0	44.1	3.93	3.30	54.44
										46.48	1669h. 12m.	

TABLE 22.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES, Etc., FOR THE YEAR 1925.
SHOWING NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF NUISANCES DISCOVERED FOR WHICH NOTICES WERE SERVED.

DESCRIPTION OF NUISANCES	Common Lodging Houses	Seamen's Lodging Houses	Sublet Houses	Dairies	Milkshops	Workshops, Outworkers and Factories	Bakehouses	Private Houses	Ditto (re Repairs)	Ditto (re Cleanliness)	Ditto (re Flushing Cisterns)	Stables	Vans and Tents	Back Lanes	Rubbish Tips and Open Spaces	Public Buildings, Hotels and Restaurants	Infectious Disease Enquiries	Houses re Infectious Diseases	Butchers' Premises	Provision Shops	Piggeries	Rats & Mice Act	Rents Restrictions Act	Ice Cream Vendors	TOTALS
Accumulations— Of Refuse Injurious to Health ... Of Manure ...	...	...	4	...	...	11	3	104	...	5	...	9	1	1	3	...	2	4	4	4	...	...	...	1	143
Animals— Kept so as to be a nuisance Without Manure Pit or Pit defective or dilapidated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9
Closets— So foul as to be a nuisance Choked ... Without flushing cistern or cistern out of repair ...	...	...	2	...	...	12	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
So defective as to be a nuisance Improper type such as "box" or "container" Improperly situated ...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	35	...	2	417	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	1	1	...	1	...	...	460
Building in a dilapidated state Not separate for sexes ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	66	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
Accommodation, without Walls, etc., dirty ...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dilapidated Buildings With insufficient or without light ...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drains— Defective ... Choked ... Inlet fitted with Defective Traps ... Foul ... Absence of ...	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	42	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	11	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	63
Land— Open Spaces improperly used for Vans and Tents ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Premises— Interior in a dilapidated state ... Exterior do. ... In a general dilapidated state so as to be a nuisance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	15
So overcrowded as to be a nuisance In a damp, or dirty and insanitary state Floors undrained or dilapidated ...	1	...	6	...	...	17	...	6	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
With insufficient or without ventilation With insufficient or without light ...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	58	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Improperly used for an offensive trade Bedding or Utensils in a dirty state ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	6
Improperly used for sleeping ... Dilapidated dangerous chimney ...	1	...	6	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270
Without a water supply ... Infested with rats ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Milkshop—improperly stored Milk Window Cords broken ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Firegrate and Boiler broken ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Roofs— Defective ... Guttering or downpipes defective ... Downpipes connected directly with drain ... Absence of Downpipe ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
Sinks— Defective ... Absence of ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Soilpipe— Defective ... Unventilated or improperly ventilated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Urinal— So defective or foul as to be a nuisance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wastepipe— Of bath, lavatory, or slop sink connected directly with drain ... Of slop sink, bath or lavatory defective ... Of slop sink so foul as to be insanitary ... Absence of slop sink ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Yard— Dilapidated, dirty and insanitary Without paving or only part-paved ... Choked Gully ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	30
TOTALS	12	...	27	1	3	78	69	1183	6	36	417	15	8	1	3	10	33	23	15	2	2	3	1	2	1950

TABLE 23.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1925.

	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Re-visits (for supervision of work)	No. of Nuisances discovered for which Notices were served	No. of Notices served
Registered Premises—					
Common Lodging Houses ...	12	588	51	12	7
Seamen's Lodging Houses ...	35	388	5	...	...
Houses Let in Lodgings ...	16	157	84	27	13
Cowsheds ...	12	266	...	...	...
Public Slaughter Houses ...	1	1027	17	...	...
Private Slaughter Houses ...	3	1004	6	...	...
Bakchouses ...	70	690	210	69	43
Dairies ...	2	8	...	1	1
Milkshops and Purveyors of Milk ...	158	1585	44	3	3
Workshops (exclusive of Bakehouses) ...	725	3245	193	63	43
Outworkers ...	46	74	19	2	2
Factories ...	149	71	53	13	9
Midwives' Premises ...	42	53	20	...	...
Total ...	1271	9156	702	190	121
Other Premises—					
Private Houses ...	...	1534	3776	1183	601
Do. (Systematic Inspection) ...	...	1	...	...	...
Do. (Flushing Cisterns) ...	...	1598	2269	417	596
Re Cleanliness of Property after Renovation ...	...	2559	367	36	22
Repair of Drains (notice by Builder re S. 7 N.C. Act, 1889) ...	...	37	103	...	...
Re Repairs P.H.I. ...	...	14	...	6	2
Rats and Mice Act ...	...	...	...	3	1
Rent Restrictions Act ...	...	...	...	1	1
Schools (Public and Private) ...	...	1	1	...	...
Hotels, Restaurants and Public Buildings ...	...	297	49	10	4
Stables (not Workplaces) ...	...	1134	20	15	10
Vans and Tents ...	...	965	114	8	7
Blind Persons ...	...	23	1	...	...
Rubbish Tips and Open Spaces ...	...	86	14	3	3
Back Lanes ...	...	58	11	1	1
Infectious Disease Enquiries ...	...	2259	431	33	21
Houses re Infectious Diseases ...	...	89	15	23	15
Birth Enquiries and Expectant Mothers ...	...	4986	5799	...	...
Smoke Observations ...	...	70	10	...	...
Reeus ...	...	14	3	...	...
Stables Sprayed ...	...	1051	...	...	...
Meat Regulations ...	...	1842	3	...	...
Total ...	...	18618	12986	1739	1284
Inspection of Meat, Foods, etc.—					
Butchers' Premises ...	...	4171	110	15	10
Provision Shops ...	...	1651	2	2	1
Provision Market ...	...	987	...	...	...
Cattle Market ...	...	2	...	...	...
Cold Storage Premises ...	...	1695	...	...	...
Fish and Fruit Premises ...	...	2276	17	...	...
G.W.R. Station ...	...	810	...	...	...
Premises where Ice Cream is Sold ...	...	588	1	2	1
Piggeries ...	...	365	...	2	1
Total ...	...	12545	130	21	13
Grand Total ...	...	40319	13818	1950	1418
Number of Complaints received ...			705		
Number of Drains tested—Good ...			285		
do. do. —Defective... ..			123		
Number of Fever Cases removed to Hospital ...			226		
Number of Houses Disinfected ...			595 (1165 rooms)		
Number of Articles Disinfected ...			3335		
Number of Articles Destroyed ..			41		

